

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Tenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, April 5, 1988/ Chaitra 16, 1910
(Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at

Eleven of the Clock

[M R. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

Welcome to Iraqi Parliamentary Delegation

MR. SPEAKER : Hon'ble Members, I have to make an announcement. On my own behalf and on behalf of the Honourable Members of the House, I have great pleasure in extending our warm welcome to His Excellency Dr. Saadoon Hammadi, Chairman, National Assembly of the Republic of Iraq and Hon'ble Members of Iraqi Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

The other Hon'ble Member of the delegation are:

1. Dr. Talal Ashorwadi, M.P.
2. Mr. Jawad Ridha Abu Al-Hab, M.P.
3. Mr. Khider Abdul Aziz Al-Doori, M.P.
4. Dr. Hassan Karim Fattah, M.P.

The Delegation arrived Delhi on 4 April, 1988 evening. They are now seated in the special box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. We also convey our warm greetings and very best wished through them to His Excellency the President, the National Assembly, the Government and the friendly people of the Republic of Iraq.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Energy Management Centre in Maharashtra

*552. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Energy Management Centre has been opened at Wardha in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, when it was opened and the details thereof;

(c) whether the Centre will run regular programmes for technical and para-technical personnel engaged in the integrated rural energy projects in the country including rural electrification; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (d). A Power and Integrated Energy Management Centre was opened at Wardha on

19.7.1987. The Centre will impart training to technical and para technical personnel in integrated rural energy projects including rural electrification. During 1987-88, linemen and assistant linemen from the Maharashtra State Electricity Board and the Mula Pravara Rural Electric Co-operative Society were trained at the Centre. Such programmes are proposed to be run on a regular basis.

[Translation]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Power of Energy management is an important subject and through it we can conserve 10 per cent of the energy produced in the country. I want to thank the hon. Minister for setting up a centre in Maharashtra, particularly at Wardha in this regard, I want to know the budgetary allocation made for the current year for training the workers of Maharashtra Electricity Board and Moola Pravara at Wardha Centre in technical and semi-technical skills, as also the budgetary provisions made with regard to capital expenditure and recurring expenditure for the current year and the next year. Is only one centre considered to be sufficient for the needs of Maharashtra and the whole country? Is there any proposal for opening up more such centres, if need be, and if so, places where they are proposed to be opened?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI: Sir, I totally agree with the hon. Member that this is an important subject. I also want to thank the hon. Speaker and the hon. Member who have welcomed the opening of the above centre.

MR. SPEAKER: Both of you are in agreement with each other, for which you deserve to be congratulated.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI: Not more than 10 per cent of power is expected

to be conserved through it. This centre has already started functioning. Electricity Board gives funds to it. Out of 75 centres opened, more than half of them are working at present. Training of two months duration is being imparted. At Wardha, till now only one centre has been set up and there only one course has been conducted. As this is the time of drought, so they are engaged in some other work. It will be made fully operational and every year more work will be done there.

Sir, I will at least say that work has just started. With increase in work-load and keeping training, know-how and expertise of this centre in view, more such centres will be opened in Maharashtra and all over the country, in needed and budgetary allocations will be increased for this

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Rural electrification is a complex issue. Many linemen die and reasons of their death are not identified, especially for paying compensation. What strategy is Government going to adopt to save energy as well as provide safety measures for the workers working there? Is there any drawback in the training given or are they doing well? Is there any need for improvement?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI: Safety is our first priority. Complete arrangements should be made for the safety of working linemen. Conservation is also necessary. They should also be given training in upgraded technology from time to time. Till February, 1988, 1280 training courses have been conducted 27485 linemen and assistant linemen were imparted training. Up till now, we are satisfied with the progress of the scheme and the hon. Members also want that the scheme should be speeded up.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Sir, in rural areas, electricity is being supplied through Thermal Power, Gobar gas and Solar energy. Is the Government also making arrangement for giving practical training at the

centre under training programme for conserving energy?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI: Sir, the centre so set up there is integrated one. So far as bio gas and solar energy are concerned, as asked by the hon. Member, alongwith other sources of energy, expertise is also available with regard to solar energy and bio-gas. Work will be started on both of them because we have to exploit the varied sources of energy for making available maximum electricity.

Sir, in rural areas, 75 per cent of the population of the country reside. In the country there are 5, 79,000 villages. Till now, only 75 per cent villages have been electrified. We hope that by the end of 8th Five Year Plan, 100 per cent villages will be electrified provided resources are made available.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : This centre is a big one. Along with it, an energy laboratory is being set up at Hingan Ghat near Vardha which will be the national centre for Integrated Energy Management. At the centre, people from all parts of the country will be called for training. If this centre proves successful, we propose to open more such centres in other parts of the country.

[English]

Long Term Plan for Coal Production

*554. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the long terms plan drawn up for coal production by 2000 A D ;

(b) the total quantity of coal requirement of the country by that year and the production of coal expected; and

(c) in case the coal production is not to match the requirement, whether Government propose to suitably modify the long term plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF) : (a) to (c). Coal production in the country is always planned to meet the present demand and the anticipated future demand. As per projections, the demand for coal is likely to be of the order of 417 million tonnes in 1999-2000 AD.

A board coalfield-wise production profile has been drawn up to meet this target. A substantial part of this production will come from large and high productivity opencast mines and through greater introduction of mechanisation in underground mines.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: With regard to parts (b) and (c) of the Question, what I mean to say is that the pattern of coal consumption has been showing a steady change reflecting in turn the varying structure and direction of industrial and economic growth of the country. This has been suggested by the Chair Committee and it has been suggested also that only the power sector will have demand of 70% by the end of 2000 AD which may come to 317 million. In view of the increased requirement and secondly in view of the assumption that a minimum gestation period of 12 years for coal projects is needed, I would like to know whether the Government will re-orient the production programmes and, as there is a long gestation period, whether the year 1988 will be considered the time to initiate construction work on the last series of such projects that would need to be at the stage of full production to meet the needs of 2000 AD. If so, the steps taken in this regard and how many of these are being initiated in 1988 and what are those projects.

SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: As I said before the plan allocation has been made to meet the growing demand of the coal. Accordingly, the CIL existing mines for 1989-90 would be about 61 and for 1994-95 about 48, and for 1999-2000 about 36 projects.

The sanctioned projects for 1989-90 would be 116 and for 1994-95 about 135 and in 1999-2000 about 2, 142.

The new projects yet to be sanctioned are for 1989-90 about 7 and for 1994-95 about 99 and for 1999-2000 about 184.

In the other company, the SCCL, about 2,225 is going to be for 1989-90; 33.70 for 1994-95 and 38 for 1999-2000.

This is the plan target we have to produce the coal according to the growing demand of the power sector.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: What I asked is whether the projects which will start in 1988 would give production by 2000 AD. That is my point. If you go on sanctioning the projects after 1998, how will they reach the target by 2000 AD? That is my point.

My second supplementary is, so far as Orissa is concerned, the State possesses about 20% of the total reserves of the coal of the country. There is need and demand and justification for substantial set up for production of coal from the two coal fields of Orissa namely Talcher and Ib valley.

For this purpose, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will consider bringing up these two coal fields of Orissa under a separate company so that Ib valley coal fields will be exploited where there are more than, 2,000 billion coal deposits.

SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: The production during 1989-90 in the Ib valley is

4.85 million tonnes and in Talcher is 8 million tonnes, put together 12.85 million tonnes. In 1994-95, the Ib valley would reach the target of 50.45 million tonnes and Talcher 24.14 million tonnes.

Sir, I do appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Member. But before 1994 or even after, actually this is the yardstick. When the production reaches the 20 million tonnes—that is the normal standard that they have maintained—the Company will be established to take care of the production.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Sir, it is common knowledge that in the large Coal-fields of Bihar, mafia is terrorising the people and it is coming in the way of Coal production. Will the hon. Minister let us know how he proposes to meet this problem and this menace?

SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: This problem has been raised on every occasion, whether it is during Question Hour or whether it is a debate. I would say that the Coal Ministry as such has taken a number of steps but it depends upon the local State Government's support. I would say that we would be glad to sit with any Member to see that how best we can be able to curb this social evil. It is not merely the question of Government's dealing with it. It is a social problem where a lot of people are being misguided to resort to this kind of thing. We would welcome any suggestion. We are prepared to sit and cooperate and also work together for this.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: What are the foreign countries with which we are having Technical Collaboration in the Mining Sector? What are the efforts made by us to make our coal mining as efficient as it is in Russia and other countries? What are the prospects of Coal India Ltd. in breaking even, writing off or getting over Rs. 2000 crores of losses which have already been

mounting ? What are your efforts and what are the efforts of Coal India Limited to get over the loss of Rs 2000 crores? What are your plans for making Coal India Ltd. up-to-date and efficient?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : Sir, the best way to meet this loss, first, is to make coal mining cost-efficient, i.e. the OMS in our country must come on par with the OMS in other countries. That is the first point. We must utilise our equipment to that level. This is the second point. Thirdly, the price of coal must be correlated with the cost of production of coal. This loss of Rs. 2000 crores which has accumulated upto now right from the beginning is because at every stage in the name of social objective and in the name of administered price, we get the price lower than the cost of production per tonne. If you do it deliberately for social purposes, then if there is accumulated loss, we cannot blame the Coal Industry. So, this is one major factor. But I agree with the hon. Member that we will have to improve the efficiency of coal mining to bring it on par with the best in the world.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: What are the foreign countries with which we are having Technical collaboration? Russia is coming in to help us.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Yes. We are having major collaboration with the Soviet Union. We are also having collaboration with Germany. We are having collaboration with Poland. We are having collaboration with the U.K. and we are having collaboration with many other countries differing from place to place and according to the assistance that comes in.

Upgradation of A.I.R. Station at Kozhikode in Kerala

* 558 SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will

the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kozhikode radio station which serves the North Malabar area of Kerala with just 10 KW power is the smallest transmitter in the entire region;

(b) whether Government propose to upgrade this radio station to a shortwave transmitter of 50 KW power, especially in view of the proximity of Wynad hill ranges where news of the regional stations are not well received;

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). There is no proposal to instal a 50 KW SW transmitter at Kozhikode. However, a 50 KW SW transmitter is proposed to be installed at Trivandrum-the State capital. This transmitter would provide good quality short wave service to the entire Kerala State including uncovered parts like Wynad hill ranges.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: M r. Speaker Sir, you will agree with me and the entire House will also agree with me that it is. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If you are so sure, then we surely will.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: It is a strange logic, perhaps, no logic whatsoever to say that because there is going to be enhancement of power of the Trivandrum Radio Station, therefore, there is no need to enhance the power of Kozhikode Radio

Station. That is South and this is North of Kerala. It is since 1964 that Kozhikode has 10 KW transmitter. There has been enhancement of power of almost all the radio stations in the vicinity, in the neighbourhood of Kozhikode. Therefore, the listenership of Kozhikode Radio Station has very much diminished because listeners want better quality and this is not available. Therefore, I once again, through you and with your cooperation emphasise upon the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Sure, Sir.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Whether they would consider sympathetically and favourably the sufficient enhancement, whatsoever, the adequate enhancement of the power of the Kozhikode Radio Station?

MR. SPEAKER: I lend full support.

SHRI S.KRISHNA KUMAR: The existing 10 KW transmitter is already serving the district of Kozhikode as well as parts of Cannanore and Malapuram. Sir, the Hon. Member is not correct in saying that the power is not being increased, only due to higher power SW transmitter coming in Trivandrum. There are some technical reasons. Night time interference for Kozhikode transmitter frequency with higher power is very high. Even if power is increased to 100 KW, the effect will be marginal. Also Calicut district has a relatively hilly terrain and since medium wave travels through the ground, increasing the frequency does not technically help in increasing the quality of the broadcast at Calicut. When the regional transmitter of 50 KW short-wave is installed in Trivandrum, this will be support for the Calicut broadcast and it will cover Calicut district and Wynad district fully. When the Seventh Plan schemes for Kerala are completed, 99 per cent of the population in Kerala and 98 per cent of the area will be fully covered.

SHRI G.M.BANATWALLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have a very pessimistic and gloomy picture from the Hon. Minister that because of technical reasons, we in Calicut are doomed. I must once again emphasise that this Kozhikode Radio Station serves listeners in Cannanore, Calicut, Malapuram, Wynad and Kasargod districts with special programmes for Lakshadweep and Mahe with several other special programmes. Now, this enhancement of power in the neighbouring places as also the proposed enhancement of power at Trivandrum is going to demote the status of this Calicut Radio Station. It is going to reduce it to a local station. Therefore, there is a great need and, if there are technical difficulties, those technical difficulties must be studied and they must be removed, and not through the passage of time, the listeners of these special programmes from the Kozhikode Station be put in a state of doom and the entire Station be demoted and reduced to a position of local station. Will therefore the Government come to the protection of the Kozhikode radio station and see that the status does not go down to that of a local station and is not demoted?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT) : The Hon. Member is giving us some suggestion and he is giving his observation with regard to the technical advice and information which we have been given. I am prepared to share in details with him the technical advice, sit with him with my officers to convince him whether the technical advice is sound or not.

As far as his basic point about proper coverage of the area is concerned, arrangements, as my colleague has said, are being made.

PROF. P.J.KURIEN: The Hon. Minister himself has just now admitted that improving

the power of the transmitter alone will not be enough for increasing the receptivity in hilly areas. There was a proposal with the Ministry to set up FM stations in order to cover the hilly areas of Kerala including Vayanar and Idukki. According to the original schedule these stations were to be set up by last year itself. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what are the impediments in the way of setting up these FM stations to cover the hilly areas of Kerala including Idukki and Vayanar.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: As part of the 7th Plan proposal, three new radio stations with 2-3 kw FM transmitters are to be set up in Kerala. They are going to be at Cannanore, Idukki and Cochin. Wayanad is not included. Wayanad will be covered by the entire system including the shortwave transmitting system from Trivandrum.

With regard to the Idukki project, there has been a delay in locating the site. Now the site has been located at Munnar and the acquisition of the site is in progress, the transmitter has been ordered and the project is expected to be commissioned during 1989-90.

T.V. Serial "Adhikar"

*559. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been carried out to find the reaction of the viewers in regard to the serial 'Adhikar' telecast on Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to make it a continuing one and to include subjects of daily happenings on which the Supreme Court, High Courts and Central Administrative Tribunals have given their

rulings for the benefit of the public, public servants and the authorities and to bring down the number of court cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no proposal to extend the serial beyond the 13 episodes already approved or to extend its scope.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Government aware of the fact that the themes contained in this T.V. serial being telecast on Doordarshan, are of very social and popular nature. What is the reason for not giving it further extension?

M R. SPEAKER: This is his right, he is free to use or misuse it.

(*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, discussion must be allowed in the House for discontinuing 'Honi Anthoni' serial also.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: We support her, Sir.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: That should be given up and serials like Adhikar must be taken up.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

(SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT) : I will come to the question of Honi Anthoni later.

As far as the question of Adhikar is concerned, now we have taken a policy decision that once a serial has been approved, there will be no further extension. It is not that in this case we have taken this decision. We have taken a decision that once a serial has been approved, the number of episodes will not be extended.

With regard to Adhikar, of course, no regular survey as such has been made. But we did get some letters about Adhikar where generally speaking the serial was appreciated. The basic theme of Adhikar is that it should enable women to know their legal rights. We have got some complaints also; some of the complaints say that men-side is not being projected. Anyway this is not being extended.

So far as Honi Anthoni is concerned, we have got reactions. Some people have criticised it saying that certain things are put up, things which people should not believe in, like supernatural beliefs and other beliefs while it is not so. I tell you, a number of important people, organisations and others including of a former Chief Justice and several other people have said, that there is nothing wrong in 'Honi-Anthoni' but we do not propose to extend it when the serials is completed...

*(Interruptions) ***

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed

SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT: I am very much conscious of the feelings with regard to this 'Honi-Anthoni' saying that this is projecting superstitious beliefs. I know these reactions are there but there are other reactions also.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order. Order, Mr. Chowdhary do you realise what you are doing? The hon. Member is on his second supplementary. Please sit down. When the time comes, I will allow you. Kumari Mamata Bannerjee, this is not the proper way to do it. I also dis-approve of what you are doing. Do not disturb the hon. Member.

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now the hon. Minister has said that no decision has so far been taken regarding extension of the serial beyond 13 episodes. I want to know whether the Government is aware of the social awareness which the serial 'Adhikar' has been able to create against the various social evils present in the society this is of prime importance. In view of this, whether the Government propose to give extension to serial 'Adhikar'?

SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I said earlier, its theme is good and it has been appreciated also but just now we have no intention of giving extension to it.

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you take rigid stand. If it is good, you give extension to it, if it is bad do not give extension to it.

[English]

SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT: Sir, I would like to point out that there are so many serials and there are so many varying opinions and reactions. Supposing we extend one, there is demand to extend the other also. Further we want more subjects and new things. Therefore, we have decided in principle that for the moment we shall not extend any serial.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to

request the hon. Minister that the serial 'Honi Anthoni' is quite entertaining but what is the need for telecasting a serial like 'Honi Anthoni' when Government is trying to take the country into twenty first century. If this is allowed to continue, then one or two more such serials will be produced which instead of reducing superstitions will strengthen it them. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to stop the telecast of this serial 'Honi Anthoni' because we are entering into high-age and modern age. Therefore such serials should not be there. People in the country should not be superstitious and must have modern outlook

SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT: The only reply which I would give to this question is that I have not seen 'Honi Anthoni' serial as yet. I would like to view this in the company of Kumari Mamata Banerjee.

MR. SPEAKER: You will pay attention to it after viewing it people do not want to go back in the 15th century.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply to part (a) of the question has clearly said that no survey is conducted. For want of any kind of survey, such issues crop up. Will the hon. Minister make some permanent arrangement to get an impartial survey done by an organisation, institution or any other forum on behalf of his department so as judge the popularity of any serial? Will there be any such forum?

SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT: This is not so. In the case of 'Adhikar' no such survey was conducted. In case of many serials surveys have been conducted by us and we want to conduct more and more surveys and other organisations also conduct surveys. Some survey work is also done by our Research Board.

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the history of entire mankind is

nothing but a struggle for rights. The battle between Ram and Ravana was nothing but a struggle for rights, the big "Mahabharata" was also fought for rights, and so is the case with revolutions which took place in the big countries, and even today at every step it is the lust for powers that makes us fight. It is such an important serial I want to know from the hon. Minister why does he not give extension to the serial "Adhikar"

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The hon. Minister has neither seen "Adhikar" nor "Honi Anthoni"

SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT: I want to inform the hon. Member, who referred to "Mahabharat," that conceptual clearance has also been given to it

MR.SPEAKER: Good, Get it completed. It should not be incomplete.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Janga Reddy, Dr. Phulrenu Guha... Shri Nanje Gowda, Shri Chandrashekara Murty, Shri Banwari Lal Purohit, today he is also absent.. Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia, see what kind of 'Anthoni' (unprecedented happening) is this!

Prof. K.V. Thomas.

[English]

Films Selected for Festival of India in Moscow

*565 PROF. K.V.THOMAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of films selected for screening in Moscow during the Festival of India;

(b) the criteria adopted for selecting the films for the Festival.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The titles of Indian films selected for screening in USSR during the Festival of India in that country are given in the statement below.

(b) On the basis of consultations with the Soviet side, feature films selected were theme-based, director-based and film star-based. As regards documentaries, films depicting Indian Culture, Arts and Architecture and films of tourist interest, were selected.

STATEMENT

Indian films selected for screening during Festival of India in USSR

1. FEATURE FILMS

S.No.	Name of the film	Language
1	2	3
1.	Apur Sansar	Bengali
2.	Jal Saghar	Bengali
3.	Charulata	Bengali
4.	Aranyer Din Ratri	Bengali
5.	Ghare Baire	Bengali
6.	Junoon	Hindi
7.	Bhavni Bhavai	Gujarati
8.	Phaniyamma	Kannada
9.	News Delhi Times	Hindi
10.	Amar Bhoopali	Marathi
11.	Mukhamukham	Malayalam
12.	Ram Teri Ganga Mali	Hindi
13.	Bobby	Hindi
14.	Sankarabharanam	Telugu
15.	Satyam Shivam Sundaram	Hindi

21	Oral Answers	CHAITRA 16, 1910 (SAKA)	Oral Answers	22
1	2		3	
16.	Sangam		Hindi	
17.	Awara		Hindi	
18.	Barsat		Hindi	
19.	Mrigaya		Hindi	
20.	Mandi		Hindi	
21	Nenjathei Killathey		Tamil	
22.	36 Chowriungbee Lane		English	
23.	Umbartha		Marathi	
24.	Megah Sandesam		Telugu	
25.	Esthappan		Malayalam	
26.	Manthan		Hindi	
27.	Bhumika		Hindi	
28.	Debashishu		Bengali	
29.	Arth		Hindi	
30.	Navrang		Hindi	
31.	Chaddhavin Ka Chand		Hindi	
32.	Hamse Geete		Kannada	
33.	Paroma		Bengali	
34.	Kharij		Bengali	
35.	Chidambaram		Malayalam	
36.	Khamosh		Hindi	
37.	Ek Din Prati Din		Bengali	
38.	Ondanondu Kaldalli		Kannada	

1	2	3
39.	Sabhib Bibi aur Ghulam	Hindi
40.	Do Ankhen Bara Haath	Hindi
41.	Jhanak Jhanak Payal Baje	Hindi
42.	Kagaz ke Phool Hindi	
43.	Hirok Rajer Deshe	Bengali
44.	Trikal	Hindi
45.	Naya Daur	Hindi
46.	Khoobsoorat	Hindi
47.	Albert Pinto	Hindi
48.	Pakeezah	Hindi
49.	Elipathayam	Malayalam
50.	Nartanasala	Telugu
51.	Sindhu Baravi	Tamil
52.	Kabuliwallah	Bengali
53.	Utsav	Hindi
54.	Ardh Satya	Hindi
55.	Samskara	Kannada
56.	Ajantrik	Bengali
57.	Aaghat	Hindi
58.	Maya Miriga	Oriya
59.	Paar	Bengali
60.	Chemmeen	Malayalam
61.	Garam Hawa	Hindi

1	2	3
62.	Susman	Hindi
63	Mirch Masala	Hindi
64.	Mohan Joshi	Hindi
65.	Chokh	Bengali
66.	Pyasa	Hindi
67.	Akaler Sandhane	Bengali
68.	Papori	Assamese

N.B: Apart from above, 12 feature films were selected directly by the Soviet Authorities form amongst film prints available with them.

II. DOCUMENTARY FILMS		1	2
Sl.No.	Name of the Film	13.	Nomad Puppetters
1	2	14.	Man in Search of Man
1.	Chhaw Dance of Mayur Bhanj	15.	Satyajit Ray
2.	Parampara	16.	Wings of Fire
3.	Khrupad	17.	Life in Indian Desert
4.	Yakshagana	18.	High Adventure on White Waters
5.	Amrita Sher gill	19.	Feature life of Rajasthan
6.	Radha & Krishna	20.	Circle of Red
7.	Akbar	21.	Nehru
8.	Worli Painting	22.	New Dimention
9,	Creation in Metal	23.	Lion and the Rabbit
10	Marvel of Memory	24.	Munni
11.	Four Centuries Ago	25.	Tandava
12.	Gautama The Buddha		

1	2
26.	Perspective
27.	Child & Chess Board
28.	The Chola Heritage
29.	The City that Jaisal Built
30.	Taj Mahal
31.	An Indian Day
32.	Sarod
33.	Our Islamic Heritage
34.	Antartica for Good
35.	Pata Pianting
36.	Wisdom Tree
37.	Avseesh
38.	Suman
39.	Shard Hawawin
40.	Contamprary Indian Paintings
41.	Kahani Har Jamane Ki
42.	Himalayan Experience
43.	The Seer who walks Alone
44.	Aum Naman Shivaya

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, as a part of the Festival of India in Moscow, there was a proposal to conduct an exhibition on the women of India, called *Stree*. In that exhibition, there was also a proposal to show a documentary produced by the famous artiste Aravindan and the documentary was

called Sahaja.

I would like to know whether this documentary will be shown in Russia. If not, what is the reason?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Sir, the festival or part of the festival, hon. Member is referring to, does not refer to the main question.

In the main festival 68 films were selected by a committee and another 12 by our Soviet counterparts from the films they had already imported. This particular film, produced by Shri Aravindan, is actually dealt with by a particular exhibition on women organised by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

As such I do not want to specifically answer that question.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: I am sorry that the Minister is evading the question purposefully because this is a part of the Festival of India. My second supplementary is, whether there is any proposal for the exchange of faculty students between the film institutions in India and Russia so that both the countries can benefit from the experience we have.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: In the protocol as well as in the discussions preceding the organisation of the Festival in India as well as Soviet Union, there was a discussion on exchange of faculty and students between our institute at Pune and Moscow Film Institute but the modalities are still being worked out. The progress is being monitored but the actual exchange is yet to take place.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: From the statement, you will kindly see that while selecting these 68 films, some films are in a larger number from some regional lan-

guages and there are only one or two in some regional languages. May I know from the hon. Minister that while selecting these 68 films as well as the 44 films, whether any Committee of experts was constituted and what are the criteria of selecting these films? If there was a Committee constituted, I want to know who were the Members of that Committee and what are their names?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: The films were selected by a Screening Committee headed by Joint Secretary (Films). It included the officials and non-officials like the film director, Mr. Govind Nihalani and so on. The films are not selected on the basis of language. There is no quota system. The selection depends on the artistic and professional excellence of the films at any particular time and I have the breakup of the films selected on the basis of languages, that is 32 Hindi films, 15 Bengali films, 5 Malayalam films and so on upto one English film, making the total of 68 films.

SHRI D. N. REDDY: May I know from the hon. Minister whether any film has been selected from Telugu or not. If not, why not and if so, how it has been selected?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Sir, out of 68 feature films, 3 were from Telugu.

Participation of Private Sector In Power Generation

*567. **DR. G.S. RAJHANS†:**
SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working group set up by Government has recommended greater participation by private sector in order to meet the power shortfall ;

(b) if so, whether Government have

accepted its recommendation; and

(c) if so, the follow up action taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). The question of greater participation of the private sector in electric power generation is receiving consideration of Government in the light, inter-alia, of the Report of the Working Group which was set up to study the modalities in this behalf. The specific suggestions of the Working Group are also being examined.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: May I know whether in regard to some of the specific suggestions which are being examined by the Government, when will the Government come to a decision?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : Mr. Speaker Sir, we had set up a group including some of the private sector participant utilities, some of the State Electricity Boards and various organisations. We had asked them to prepare a report to see how a working solution could be found so that additionality of resources could be received since the power sector is a growing sector and there is a great demand. We are aware that the power sector is expanding daily but at the same it, there is gap between demand and supply and apart from the internal resources we are generating and the external assistances we are getting, it is necessary to tap the private sector also and for that this group was set up.

It has submitted a report. That report will be examined in details and now it is under the consideration of the Government.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Is there any proposal to encourage non-resident Indians to set up captive power plants in India? If so,

what is the policy of the Government in this regard?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI: There is no prohibition at present for setting up captive power plants. Captive power plants upto 25 MW can be set up after the clearance of the State Electricity Boards. If it is above 25 MW capacity, it has to go to the Central Electricity Authority, and it has to be decided on merit and examined whether it is justified on a case to case basis.

Regarding other modalities for the private sector participation, there are number of implications, what will be the effect on the State Electricity Board, and how much money we will get, not only from the banks but also from the private sector. NRI also forms a very much part of the entire scheme.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: The answer given to this question is very vague and not specific at all. The important question is how far the Government is going to involve the private individuals and private sector for the purpose of generation of electricity and whether any policy has been drawn up or not. I would like to ask a specific question; Is it because of the shortage of money? I understand that the World Bank is already financing the National Thermal Power Corporation in generation of Power. At what level do the Government propose to involve private individuals for generation of power and distribution it to the people? Why can't you restrict it to the captive power plants run for the purpose of specified industries run by private individuals, not beyond that. Beyond that, I understood from the Minister earlier that the World Bank was prepared to finance. Why don't you restrict it to the limit of running their own industries?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): The policy of the Government as far as private sector is concerned, is

that for setting up captive power units, we give full scope to do it either individually or collectively. There is no restriction on that.

As far as utilities are concerned, having taken into account all resources, World Bank, OCEF, ADB, and bilateral, even after that, it is our experience that there is going to be still a big gap. At the 7th Plan end itself, there will be a gap of about 10000 MW of power. This will grow in the 8th Plan.

As all hon. Members know, power is something which cannot be imported. Without power neither agricultural, nor industrial growth is possible. How to meet that gap is the question. When the scheme was thought in private sector utilities, the distribution would be by the State Electricity Boards and the national grid, they would not be able to distribute on their own and the basic condition is are they going to bring in additionality of resources? Whether it is NRI or whether it is private sector, the basic thing is that they should be able to raise additional resources and set up utilities. Already in the country, three utilities exist, Calcutta Electricity Supply, Ahmedabad Electric Supply and Tata Electric Companies in Bombay. It is not as if under our Industrial Policy there has been no private utility, but the major consideration is that if there is going to be additionality of resources, only then it will be considered, otherwise not. That is the basic premise.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: I have seen in the House that so many public Undertakings relating to the Energy have been taken over by the Government and the legislation has been passed over here. The policy of the Government has been that the infrastructure, as far as electricity is concerned, should be controlled by the Government and not by individuals. The idea is that the electricity is produced or generated through the natural resources, be it water or coal or the atomic element of the raw materials. Therefore, the consistent policy of the Govern-

ment of India is that it should not be given to the Private Sector. Now, the Minister agrees to it that according to the Report the Government is going to share this basic infrastructure of the development of the country with the private owners. May I know that whether this will be beneficial in the overall interest of the nation and whether the persons who have more influence will be utilising this power?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As I said, we are not giving up our policy. Major power requirements will be met through the national public sector. We are generating the power whether it is nuclear, hydel or thermal power. As I said, we have tied up all our resources and put them in the power sector. But there is still a gap. Are we interested in having more power? If somebody is willing to raise the resources internally, and when the distribution is in our control they are not free to distribute it and charge whatever rate they want we will consider. The question is that it is a national policy. Ultimately, we have to look to the national interest. If national interest is going to be served, and we are not going to erode our powers in anyway, then alone that matter will be considered; otherwise not.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: The Minister has correctly said that there will be a gap between the demand and the availability of power at the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan. On the basis of that argument he said that we have to find out ways and means to set up new power plant as early as possible. But you are not serious in doing that. You are really not interested in getting more power for the country because a number of projects are pending with you. You are not giving them clearance, for instance, the Bakreshwar Thermal Power Project. This project is ready and the collaboration of the USSR Government with the State Government of West Bengal has also been finalised. Only the clearance of the Central

Government is required. Why are you not giving clearance to it? Why are delaying it and sabotaging it? You are not at all sincere about it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, the Hon. Member has used very harsh and strong words like sabotage and all that.

MR. SPEAKER: You know he is Chowdhary!

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That is the terminology which my friend knows from his ideological background but, Sir, the fact is otherwise. Actually, as far as the Bakreshwar project is concerned, we have gone out of our way to see to it. Instead of originally proposed project of 500 and 600 MW, we have ensured a 800 MW project with the Russian aid. I have also told the Chief Minister that if they are willing to invest whatever they wanted to invest originally on a project of 600 MW, then they are required to invest on the entire project more than Rs. 700 crores with whatever aid we may get from Russia. I have given a scheme. We cannot divert the Government of India's credit to any particular State. It is not possible because otherwise we will have to lose the entire Russian credit of Rs. 4000 crores. I will have to disburse to all the States whom I have asked and there will be no project then. Therefore, I made it clear to the Chief Minister of West Bengal that let there be no confusion on this. I want to assist the people of West Bengal and in order to do that I said that if you are willing to invest only Rs. 400 crores which you were willing to do for your own project, then we will set up a project of 800 MW and the State will be able to get 600 MW of power. Now, what are you interested in? Are you interested in power or are you interested in politics? You are trying to make political issue of this. This is what I have been saying. I want to help the people of West

Bengal. But they want to help their political party. I cannot be a party to the political machinations of the Government of West Bengal. I cannot do that (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: It is not true Sir. Initially the Central Government refused to take it up. They told the State Government to take the initiative ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We are not delaying it. You are delaying it now. The Government of West Bengal is delaying it. They have not conveyed their acceptance to this proposal. You may go and see your Chief Minister about this and get it expedited (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: He is hiding the facts, Sir, Will you allow a half-an-hour discussion on this please?

MR. SPEAKER: You give notice.

Super Thermal Power Plant at Mangalore

*568. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:†

SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA
NARASIMHARAJA
WADIYAR:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Karnataka had acquired land near Mangalore for erecting a Super Thermal Power Plant;

(b) whether Union Government have given their approval to the project;

(c) if so, by what time the work on the project is likely to start;

(d) the time by which the first stage will be completed; and

(e) the total amount expected to be spent on this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). A Statement is given below:-

STATEMENT

(a) to (e). In April, 1987, M/s. Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL) forwarded a feasibility report to the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), in regard to a multi-fuel (coal and oil) fired thermal power plant at Nandikur, near Mangalore, comprising of two units of 210 MW each in Stage-I and with an ultimate capacity of 6x210 MW. The project proposal for Stage-I has been appraised by the CEA and could be techno-economically cleared after the statutory requirements, in accordance with Section 29 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, have been complied with by M/s. KPCL, all necessary inputs such as availability of water, etc., have been tied up and necessary clearances, including those from the environmental angle, have been obtained.

Stage-I of the project is estimated to cost Rs. 595.59 crores. The first unit has a commissioning scheduled of forty-eight months after the placement of orders for the main plant and equipment. The project feasibility report forwarded by M/s. KPCL envisages a requirement of land of about 2100 acres for the ultimate capacity of the project. As this is a State project, the land would be acquired by the State Government as per requirements. Work on the project could commence after it has been techno-economically cleared, requisite funds have been provided in the State Plan and investment approval has been accorded.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: I would like to know whether it has come to the

notice of the Government that two non-resident Indians are going to invest in this project. If so, who are they? What is their total investment and what are the main conditions at the time of investment?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI: The answer to the query is already given in the statement placed before the hon. Member. She may kindly go through it. The reply is fully provided in that.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: As per some of the local papers, it has been stated by the hon. Minister of Karnataka that two non-resident Indians are going to invest in this project. Who are they? what is their total investment? What are the conditions at the time of investment? You have not replied to all these things.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI: Sir, I require notice for this. We do not have the information.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: I would also like to know whether all the statutory requirements have been fulfilled by the State Government for the acquisition of land, water, clearance from the Environment Department and so on. If so, when does the Government of India propose to give the techno-economic clearance? What will be the amount that the Government of India proposes to give for this project? Has the State Government got any provision for this project in their Plan?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : As far as this proposal for the project at Nandikur near Mangalore is concerned, when the proposal was appraised by the Central Electricity Authority, we had told the State Government that the following conditions must be fulfilled. These are the clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forests, clearance from the

State Pollution Board, timely construction of the proposed dam on the Mulki river for availability of water, clearance from the Department of Civil Aviation, timely finalisation of logistics of transportation of coal with the Railways and the Port Authorities immediate construction of a harbour complex, clearance of the CEA for the transmission system and so on. You must also know whether you will be able to transport coal to Mangalore all the way from Orissa. All these things will have to be satisfied and only then, this project can be cleared.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Sir, I would like to know whether you have assured the supply of coal for this project. If so from which coal mine? Another important ingredient needed is oil. I mention these because we have a bitter experience in connection with the installation of a 120 MW plant at Bangalore. Though your Ministry has cleared it, it is still hanging in the Ministry of Finance. Therefore, before the project is taken up for implementation, will the Government of India assure the foreign exchange requirements for the import of a particular oil? Will you assure us the supply of coal and oil? The State Government cannot do this. You have to do this.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We are not considering the question of allowing foreign exchange to be spent for the import of coal. It is not possible. As far as coal is concerned, the coal fields that we have identified are the Talcher Coalfields. But as I said earlier, the feasibility of the transport of coal and its cost have yet to be finally decided. All these items which are spelt out are yet to be decided. When we ultimately find that the project is economically viable, only then the project can be considered.

Modernisation of Telecommunications facilities

*569 **SHRI G. BHOOPATHY:** Will the

Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Finance Ministry has approved a project for modernisation of telecommunications facilities in the country; and

(b) if so, the total cost of this project?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (d). A statement is given below:

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The telecommunication facilities are being modernised under the 7th Five Year Plan Projects of the Department of Telecommunications. The annual allocations for these projects are made by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance. During 1987-88, an allocation of Rs. 1400 crores has been made for the expansion and modernisation of the telecommunication network. During 1988-89, an allocation of Rs. 1700 crores has been proposed. Of these, the internal resources of the Department and MTNL will consist of Rs. 860 and Rs. 1350 crores respectively

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Production and Consumption of LPG

*553. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the targets of production of LPG by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the Oil India Limited separately for the period 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(b) the actual production of LPG by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the Oil India Limited separately during the said period; and

(c) what was the consumption during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). As against a target of 2.75 and 3.52 lakh tonnes of LPG for 1985-86 and 1986-87, ONGC produced 3.21 and 4.51 lakh tonnes of LPG respectively during these two years. During the same two years, as against a target of 0.55 and 0.48 lakh tonnes of LPG, OIL produced 0.43 and 0.43 lakh tonnes of LPG respectively.

(c) The consumption of LPG during 1985-86 and 1986-87 stood at 12.41 lakh tonnes and 14.35 lakh tonnes respectively.

External Assistance for Power Projects in Madhya Pradesh

*555. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals to seek external financial assistance to complete all the approved pending power projects in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the projects are expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). World Bank assistance was obtained for the Bodhghat Hydro-electric Project comprising of four units of 125 MW each (estimated cost Rs. 475.8 crores) which has not yet been cleared from

the forestry angle. The Narmada Sagar multi purpose project (8x125 MW) in Madhya Pradesh is also proposed to be executed with World Bank assistance, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1392.85 crores. The project is under appraisal of the World Bank.

It will be possible, to determine the completion schedule of the Bodhghat project only after all the requisite clearances have been obtained. Benefits from the Narmada Sagar project are expected to commence in the Eighth Plan Period.

Discovery of Oil at Yanam In Krishna-Godavari Basin

*556. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESHWARA RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil has been found at Yanam off-shore in Krishna Godavari Basin;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the production from this well is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Oil and gas were discovered in Offshore Gas-16 prospect, South of Yanam.

(c) The Prospect is under delineation, but there are plans to put it on extended production system by the end of 1988.

Assistance for Pending Power Projects in Andhra Pradesh

*557. SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI SRI HARI RAO:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposal to seek external financial assistance to complete all the approved pending power projects in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the projects are expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). A Statement is given below:

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). Approval has recently been accorded to the proposals of the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board (APSEB) for implementation of a gas-based 3 x 33 MW Combined Cycle power station at Narapur—Razole and a 2 x 210 MW thermal power station at Rayalaseema (Muddanur). The schemes have been included in the State's Seventh Plan. The question of obtaining external assistance for these projects could be examined keeping in view, inter alia, the availability of resources in the State Plan.

It would be possible to determine the commissioning schedule of the projects after the orders for main plant equipment have been placed by the State Electricity Board.

Tapping of Free Gas Fields

*560. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the outcome of expert studies conducted recently emphasising greater attention to the utilisation of

natural gas in the future plans for energy utilisation as reported in the Statesman dated 19 December, 1987;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken or contemplated by Government in this regard;

(c) the details of free gas fields which have not been tapped as yet; and

(d) the quantity of gas being flared due to lack of channels for its utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have been taking various steps to improve utilisation of natural gas. This has increased in the past three years from 4141 million cubic metres in 1984-85, to 7072 million cubic metres in 1986-87.

(c) The South Basein free gas fields have so far not been tapped; they are expected to be utilised in 1988-89.

(d) In 1986-87, 2718 million cubic metres of gas was flared.

Experience of Autonomous Mahanagar Telephone Nigam

*561. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the experience of autonomous Mahanagar Telephone Nigam constituted for Delhi and Bombay; and

(b) whether this experience would be utilised for augmenting the telephone facilities in other cities?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). A single telephone Nigam, namely Mahanagar Telephone Nigam for Delhi and Bombay was formed on 1.4.1986.

Formation of the corporation has resulted in certain amount of autonomy and flexibility in management which has resulted in improvements in certain spheres.

It has been possible to sanction projects and process cases of strengthening of organisation etc. much faster. It has also been possible to press into service various consultancy organisations for advising on different aspects of the operations.

The years 1986-87 and 1987-88 have seen significant improvements in the telecommunication services in Delhi and Bombay which included:

- speeding up of projects
- improvement in the quality of service
- improvement in metered calls per D.E.L.
- (direct exchange line) and revenue per D.E.L.

However, during this period similar improvements have been noted in other large cities where no Nigam has been constituted. It has thus not been possible to assign the improvement in Delhi and Bombay entirely to the formation of the Nigam.

On the other hand with the formation of the Nigam there has been some increase in the overhead expenditure particularly on the Corporate Office which is carrying out some of the tasks which were earlier being handled in the headquarters of the Depart-

ment of Telecommunications.

The issues regarding permanent transfer of staff to the Nigam and payment of terminal benefits to them still remain to be resolved. The terminal payments due to the staff on permanent transfer to Nigam involve fairly large sums. In addition, there are already demands from the staff for parity in respect of pay and allowances and other terms of service and benefits with other public sector undertakings including payment of bonus on the basis of profit. In turn, there are likely to be demands within the Department of Telecommunications for parity with the emoluments of the Nigam staff performing similar duties.

The creation of Nigam has also resulted in the partitioning of the integrated telecommunication network which has, in turn given rise to some problems of coordination, interworking and revenue sharing.

It has thus not been possible to make a

clear assessment which could justify the formation of similar Nigams for other cities.

Improvement in Power Position in States

*562. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power position in the States has now improved;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) if not, what further measures are contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b). The overall power position in the country has improved during the last four months, as follows:-

	<i>Requirement (Million Units)</i>	<i>Availability (Million Units)</i>	<i>Shortage (%)</i>
December, 1987	18406	15874	13.8
January, 1988	18602	16365	12.0
February, 1988	17735	15818	10.8
March, 1988 (Provisional)	18350	16672	9.1

(c) In order to offset the shortfall in hydel generation, a contingency plan was formulated and implemented to increase thermal generation which was more than the target during 1987-88 by over 6 billion units. The measures taken to further improve the availability of power include expediting

commissioning of new capacity, optimum utilisation of existing capacity, implementation of Centrally sponsored Renovation and Modernisation progress for thermal stations, reduction in transmission and distribution losses, implementation of demand management and energy conservation measures.

Supply of Oil Field Equipment to USSR

*563. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation from the Soviet Union has recently had a discussion with the Confederation of Engineering Industry in regard to the import of the Indian oil field equipment; and

(b) if so, the salient points of the discussions held and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) and (b). A Soviet delegation led by their Deputy Minister for Oil Industry visited India from the 3rd March to the 12th March, 1988 for exploring the possibilities of import of Indian oil field equipment and chemicals by USSR. The delegation visited some manufacturing facilities in India and also held discussions

with the representatives of Indian Industry and the Government.

Oil field chemicals; particularly Pour Point Depressant, drilling equipment and valves etc. have been identified for export from India to USSR.

[Translation]

Increase in prices of Maruti Cars

*564. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maruti Udyog Limited had made an announcement in the first week of March, 1988 about increase in the prices of cars, etc. manufactured by them;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of times increase in prices was declared during the last three years and the extent of increase made each time?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) to (c). A statement is given below:-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(ii) Red, Brown & green		7750	7000	5250	4950	1000	720	74,170
(iii) A.C.	73400	-	-	9500	5550	1325	885	90,660
b. High Roof	49250							
(i) Blue & White		7000	6850	5800	5550	1000	740	76,190
(ii) Red, Brown & green		7750	6850	5050	5550	1000	740	76190
3. GYPSY (Soft top)	83900	-	3100	7900	6650	1000	1010	1,40,060

Rural Electrification Programme in Uttar Pradesh

*566. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given as loan/grant for rural electrification to Uttar Pradesh during 1987-88 and the amount for which proposals were sent by the State Government for that year; and

(b) the amount proposed to be incurred on rural electrification programme in the State during 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) During 1987-88, rural electrification schemes involving a total loan amount of Rs. 159 crores were received by the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) from the U.P. State Electricity Board. All these schemes were approved by the REC. A loan amount of Rs. 62.16 crores (provisional) was disbursed to U.P.S.E.B. by the REC in 1987-88 as against a progress of Rs. 60.17 crores.

(b) For 1988-89 an outlay of Rs. 62.57 crores for rural electrification programme in U.P. has been recommended by the Working Group under the Planning Commission.

[English]

'Demands Day' By Engineers of Telecommunications Engineering Services Association.

*570. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Junior Engineers, Assistant Engi-

neers and Divisional Engineers of the Telecommunications Engineering Services Association observed a "Demands Day" on 10 March, 1988;

(b) if so, the details of their demands; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Details of demands

1. Removal of anomaly in the pay scale of TES Group 'B'.

2. Improving promotion prospects of JTOs and AEs.

3. Time Bound promotion for JTOs/AEs/DEs.

Reaction of the Government

The matter has been examined. The existing position is comparable to that of similar services in other Departments of Government of India.

[Translation]

Power Projects in Bihar

*571. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether power crisis is likely to aggravate further during the coming summer months, and

(b) if so, the number and names of the power projects in Bihar for which loan has been given on priority basis for their mod-

ernization and the loan proposed to be given during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) No, Sir. A contingency plan has been implemented to maximise thermal generation to off-set the shortfall in hydro generation due to low reservoir levels and to meet the increased demand for power in the agricultural sector due to the widespread drought conditions. Load management measures are also being taken to minimise the power shortage.

(b) A Centrally sponsored Renovation and Modernisation (R & M) programme is being implemented in Bihar at the Patratu, Barauni and Karbigahia thermal stations. In 1988-89, an amount of Rs. 3.30 crores is proposed as Central loan assistance for the R & M programme in Bihar.

[English]

Amount Outstanding Against Cycle Corporation of India Ltd. Kanyapur, Asansol

5681. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cycle Corporation of India Ltd., Kanyapur, Asansol owes to the Cycle Corporation (Raleigh Division) Employees' Multipurpose Co-operative Society Ltd., Kanyapur, Asansol several lakhs of rupees;

(b) if so, what is the total outstanding;

(c) whether it has been paid; and

(d) if not, when the dues are likely to be paid?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (d). The Cycle Corporation of India Limited Calcutta, owes to the Cycle Corporation Employees' Cooperative Society, an amount of Rs. 5,97,788/- as on 29.2.1988. Steps have been taken by the company in consultation with the society to liquidate the arrear.

Rehabilitation of Bhopal Gas Victims

5682. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent or allocated to the State by the Union Government for relief and rehabilitation of the victims of Bhopal Gas disaster uptill 1.1.88;

(b) the break-up of the amount spent, item-wise or scheme-wise so far; and

(c) the number of applications under each scheme pending as on 1.1.88?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) A sum of Rs. 55 crores has been given by the Central Government to the Government of Madhya Pradesh as medium term loan for relief and rehabilitation of the gas victims till 1.1.1988.

(b) As reported by the Government of Madhya Pradesh the expenditure it has incurred on various schemes of relief and rehabilitation of gas victims till 31.3.1987 is as follows:

<i>Sl. Item No.</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1. Relief	3560.83
2. Medical Rehabilitation:	
(1) Facilities	688.50
(ii) Construction	169.83
3. Economic Rehabilitation	288.11
4. Social Rehabilitation	14.74
5. Environmental Improvement	163.85
6. Other Constructions	122.41
7. Litigation and Admn.	82.46
8. Miscellaneous	74.94

(c) The applications received from the victims for relief under the various schemes are being processed by the State Government as and when received.

Cinema Theaters

5683. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the number of permanent, temporary and military cinema

theatres in the country, State-wise in each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L BHAGAT): The information is given in statements I to III below. This information is based on statistics maintained by Films division under the scheme for compulsory exhibition of approved films.

STATEMENT-I

Number of Cinemas for the year 1985-86 (State-wise)

<i>Name of State Union Territory Administration</i>	<i>Permanent</i>	<i>Touring</i>	<i>Military</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1. Andaman & Nicobar	4	-	-	4
2. Andhra Pradesh	1507	810	18	2335

1	2	3	4	5
3. Arunachal Pradesh	3	-	-	3
4. Assam	134	66	-	200
5. Bihar	284	84	-	368
6. Chandigarh	8	1	-	9
7. Dadra Nagar Haveli	2	-	-	2
8. Gujarat	474	70	-	544
9. Haryana	100	5	-	105
10. Himachal Pradesh	26	2	-	28
11. Jammu & Kashmir	29	5	-	34
12. Karnataka	586	669	-	1255
13. Kerala	445	903	8	1356
14. Madhya Pradesh	411	128	-	539
15. Maharashtra	750	580	8	1338
16. Manipur	12	-	-	12
17. Meghalaya	10	-	-	10
18. Mizoram	4	-	-	4
19. Nagaland	5	-	-	5
20. Orissa	122	60	-	182
21. Pondicherry	34	16	-	50
22. Punjab	175	10	-	185
23. Rajasthan	209	43	-	252
24. Sikkim	3	-	-	3
25. Tamil Nadu	1331	820	2	2153

1	2	3	4	5
26. Tripura	8	-	-	8
27. Uttar Pradesh	750	148	-	898
28. West Bengal	460	212	-	672
29. Delhi	74	-	-	74
30. Goa Diu Daman	32	-	-	32
31. 56 A.P.O.	-	-	41	41
Grand Total	7992	4632	77	12701

STATEMENT-II

Number of Cinema House in the Country (1986-87) State-wise

<i>Name of State Union Territory Administration</i>	<i>Permanent</i>	<i>Touring</i>	<i>Military</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andaman & Nicobar	3	-	-	3
2. Andhra Pradesh	1599	824	15	2438
3. Arunachal Pradesh	3	-	-	3
4. Assam	139	67	-	206
5. Bihar	284	61	-	345
6. Chandigarh	8	-	-	8
7. Dadra Nagar Haveli	2	-	-	2
8. Gujarat	491	86	-	577
9. Haryana	101	8	-	109
10. Himachal Pradesh	24	2	-	26

1	2	3	4	5
11. Jammu & Kashmir	30	-	-	30
12. Karnataka	598	721	-	1319
13. Kerala	458	931	-	1389
14. Madhya Pradesh	423	115	-	538
15. Maharashtra	716	387	-	1103
16. Manipur	12	-	-	12
17. Meghalaya	10	1	-	11
18. Mizoram	2	-	-	2
19. Nagaland	6	-	-	6
20. Orissa	125	66	-	191
21. Pondicherry	34	15	-	49
22. Punjab	173	9	-	182
23. Rajasthan	217	32	-	249
24. Sikkim	3	-	-	3
25. Tamil Nadu	1392	819	2	2213
26. Tripura	8	-	-	8
27. Uttar Pradesh	741	141	-	882
28. West Bengal	454	226	-	680
29. Delhi	75	-	-	75
30. Goa Diu Daman	32	-	-	32
31. 56 A.P.O.	-	-	41	41
Grand Total	8163	4511	58	12732

STATEMENT-III*Number of Cinema Houses in the Country(1987-88) As on 31.12.87 State-wise*

<i>Name of State/ Union Territory Administration</i>	<i>Permanent</i>	<i>Touring</i>	<i>Military</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1. Andaman & Nicobar	3	-	-	3
2. Andhra Pradesh	1632	843	12	2487
3. Arunachal Pradesh	3	-	-	3
4. Assam	143	51	-	194
5. Bihar	284	54	-	338
6. Chandigarh	8	-	-	8
7. Dadra Nagar Haveli	3	-	-	3
8. Gujarat	470	92	-	562
9. Haryana	103	13	-	116
10. Himachal Pradesh	24	2	-	26
11. Jammu & Kashmir	30	-	-	30
12. Karnataka	606	677	-	1283
13. Kerala	457	928	-	1385
14. Madhya Pradesh	425	101	-	526
15. Maharashtra	778	542	-	1320
16. Manipur	13	-	-	13
17. Meghalaya	10	-	-	10
18. Mizoram	2	-	-	2
19. Nagaland	6	-	-	6

1	2	3	4	5
20. Orissa	130	61	-	191
21. Pondicherry	35	18	-	53
22. Punjab	181	10	-	191
23. Rajasthan	232	39	-	271
24. Sikkim	3	-	-	3
25. Tamil Nadu	1432	786	2	2220
26. Tripura	8	-	-	6
27. Uttar Pradesh	763	139	-	902
28. West Bengal	463	213	-	676
29. Delhi	77	-	-	77
30. Goa Diu Daman	32	-	-	32
31. 56 A.P.O.	-	-	41	41
Grand Total	8354	4569	55	12978

**LPG Agency at Tamluk in District
Midnapore, West Bengal**

5684. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in appointing
an LPG dealer at Tamluk in Midnapore dis-
trict, West Bengal; and

(b) when a regular dealer in the above
area is likely to be appointed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATU-
RAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a)
Subsequent to the termination of the earlier

LPG distributorship at Tamluk in April 1987,
this location was advertised by the con-
cerned oil company in June 1987, and the
applications received have been sent to the
Oil Selection Board (East) in August 1987 for
processing in accordance with the pre-
scribed procedure;

(b) As various steps precede the actual
appointment/commissioning of a distributor-
ship, it is not possible to indicate any specific
date by which this distributorship will be
appointed/commissioned. Arrangements
have, however, been made to cater to the
requirements of LPG consumers at Tamluk
through M/s. Kharagpur Gas Service in the
meantime.

Wind Mills in Rural Areas

5685. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects under Government's consideration for installing wind mills in rural areas, especially in the villages situated in the coastal region; and

(b) whether Government have conducted any survey to harness wind power and if so, the details regarding its findings?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Various wind energy projects have been taken up in different parts of the country, including villages in the coastal areas. These pertain to the installation of wind mills for water pumping and battery charging, as well as wind turbines for electricity generation.

(b) Wind survey projects have been taken up in 13 States/Union Territories. According to preliminary estimates, there appears to be good potential for harnessing wind power in many parts of the country particularly in coastal areas.

Tool down strike by Workers of Maruti Udyog Ltd.

5686. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA:
SHRI MATILAL HANSDA:
SHRI PURNA CHANDRA
MALIK:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers of the Maruti Udyog Ltd. are observing tool down strike for four hours every day for the last few days;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the tenure of the managing Director of Maruti Udyog Ltd. has expired and he is working without regular tenure; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) . No, Sir.

(b) A tool down/pen down strike by the unionised staff was observed for 2 hours on 29.2.88, 3 hours on 1.3.88 and 4 hours on 2.3.88, 3.3.88, 5.3.88, 7.3.88, 8.3.88, 9.3.88 and 10.3.88. This was called off on 11.3.88.

(c) and (d). The extension of the tenure of Managing Director, Maruti Udyog Ltd., which expired on 30.6.1987 is under consideration of the Government.

Production of Commercial Films

5687. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of commercial films produced in the country during 1987, language-wise;

(b) the number of films released during the year, language-wise; and

(c) the India's position in regard to the production of films in the world?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). Film Production being an unregulated activity overwhelmingly in the private sector, no statistics of film production and exhibition are collected by the Government. However, information relating to number of feature films (language-wise) certified during 1987 by the Central Board of film Certification

under the Department of Culture is given in the Statement below. -

(c) Based on the statistics of certification of films, India is at present, the largest film producer in the world.

STATEMENT

No. of films certified during the year 1987 (Indian feature films)

Language	No. of films certified
Hindi	150
Gujarati	11
Bhojpuri	14
Marathi	27
Punjabi	8
Haryanvi	6
Brijbhasha	1
Nepali	6
Oriya	9
Assamese	8
Bengali	35
Tamil	167
Telugu	163
Kannada	88
Tulu	1
Malayalam	103
Rajasthani	4

Language	No. of films certified
Garhwali	3
Kumauni	1
English	1
Total	806

Issue of Industrial Licences to SC/ST Entrepreneurs

5688. SHRI H.B.PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribes entrepreneurs who have been given industrial licences for large, small and medium industries during the last one year, State-wise; and

(b) the details of the industries for which licence have been given?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b) Industrial licence applications are examined with reference to the techno-economic parameters. As such separate statistics on licences issued to Scheduled Cast/Scheduled Tribes entrepreneurs are not maintained.

World Bank Aided Drilling Projects

5689. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the drilling projects funded by the World Bank Loan;

(b) the number of exploratory wells drilled and the wells in which the oil spudded ;and

(c) the outcome of the drilling project in Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) The project are:-

- Krishna-Godavari Exploration project.
- Cambay Basin Petroleum Project.
- South Base in Gas Development Project.
- Oil India Exploration Project.

(b) A total of 347 exploratory wells were drilled by ONGC and OIL during the last three years i.e. 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87. Out of these, 134 proved to be oil bearing.

(c) So far, 26 wells have been drilled in Rajasthan and presently three wells are under drilling at Ghotaru, Gotaru Fort and Tanot-1. Gas has been found only in two structures namely, Manhera Tibba and

Gotaru.

Removal of Trade Marks from Register of Trade Marks.

5690. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Trade Marks removed from the Register of Trade Marks during 1986-87;

(b) the reasons for their removal; and

(c) the dates and other details of their removal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). The details of the Trade Marks removed from the Register of Trade Marks during 1986-87 are given in the statement belows. All these trade marks were removed on account of non-use.

STATEMENT

S. No	Trade Marks	Goods	Registered Proprietor	Date of removal
1	2	3	4	5
1.	122389 ADOL do	Medicinal & Pharmaceutical preparations.	M/s.Prof. Gajjars Standard Chem. Com.(P) Ltd., Bombay.	10.4.86
2.	159941 SWAMY'S	Snuff	M/s. N. C Arya Snuff Co. Madras	11.4.86
	159942 SWAMY'S	Snuff	-do-	-do-
3.	301223	Foot rules made of	M/s. Metal & Mould	14.8.86

1	2	3	4	5
		Steel aluminium wood or plastic	Mfg. and Trading Co., Thana	
4.	269158 KASCO	Oil seals for use in motor land vehi- cles and parts and fitting included in Cl. 12 for motor land vehicels.	M/s. Khosla Auto mobile co., Delhi	18.9.86
5.	277834 (B) CEETEX	Brassiers, Banians Jeetties & T-Shirts	M/s Chandarlatha Textiles, Tirupura	23.9.86
6.	331424 JK de. of Woman	Lace, braids, ribbons (elastic laces)	M/s. S.K.Products 2/675, Rustambura Chellow Mohallo, Surat-390002 C/o R.C. Mehta	17.2.87
7.	190559 TIXO	Adhesive Tape	M/s. Tiox TINTEN J UND KLEBSTO FFWERK GESEEZSCHAF CMBH, Austria.	25.5.87
8.	12116 GOOD YEAR	Furniture	M/s. goodyear Tyre and Co. Rubber Co.	24.6.87
9.	348273 RENO WILLSON'S	Synthetic Vinegar	M/s. Reno Fruit co. Products	13.7.87
10.	281026 PROPHECY	Cosmetics Perfumery &aromatic preps & essential oils in cl. 3.	M/s.Milot Rocher Pvt. Ltd., Madras-13	13.11.87
11.	336806 BENOXIL	Medicinal & Prepa- rations under Cl.5	M/s. Uniloids Ltd., Hyderabad-29	13.11.87

Setting up of Petrochemical Complex in state:
States

5691. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will
the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to

(a) the number and names of State
Governments which have urged Union
Government to set up a petrochemical

complex;

(b) when they requested for the same;

(c) whether Union Government have honoured and of these requests; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (d). Most of the State Governments have been representing from time to time setting up of petrochemical complexes in their States. Decisions on such cases are taken on techno-economic considerations.

Exploration of Oil in Arunachal Pradesh

5692. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the plans for oil exploration in Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) whether any seismic study was made at Pasighat in East Siang district and at Ningru in Tirap district; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The tentative exploration programme of Oil India Limited in Arunachal Pradesh, during the balance period of Seventh Plan, is as follows:

i) Seismic Survey-1500 SLK

ii) Exploratory drilling -9100 metres.

(b) and (c). Surveys have been continuing at Pasighat and Ningru, among other

areas in Arunachal Pradesh, and it is too early to evaluate the full prospects of the basin.

Manufacture of 'X' ray and Graphic arts-Films

5693. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to issue a licence to a large private sector unit for the manufacture of 'X' ray and graphic arts films;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have already made huge investments for importing latest technology for the public sector;

(c) if so, the amount invested; and

(d) whether it will not be detrimental to the interests of the public sector undertakings in case licence is issued to a large private sector unit referred to in part (a)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) M/s. Garware Plastics & Polyester Ltd. have applied for a letter of intent for the manufacture of polyester based X-ray and graphic arts films.

(b) and (c). M/s. Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd. have entered into collaboration with M/s. Du Pont of U.S.A. for the manufacture of polyester based X-ray and graphic arts films. The total project cost is estimated to be Rs. 168.12 crores.

(d) While there is no bar in private sector setting up capacity for X-ray and graphic arts films in the country, various considerations like the demand for this item,

the capacity already installed, the extent of investment involved, including foreign exchange cost, etc. are kept in view in licensing additional capacity.

Curtailment of production by Maruti Udyog Ltd.

5694. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Messrs. Maruti Udyog Ltd. deliberately curtailed production during February, 1988; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent such deliberate steps by public sector units?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) No, Sir, The production in February, 1988 was on full capacity utilisation basis.

(b) Does not arise.

Introduction of Cross-Bar Exchange System in Howrah

5695. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telephone subscribers in Howrah area have expressed grave concern over the decision of the Telephone Department Authorities to introduce the Cross-bar exchange system in the district replacing the existing auto-type system;

(b) whether the Cross bar system has already been declared obsolete abroad and even discontinued in Calcutta;

(c) whether even in Belgium, the traditional home of the Cross bar Exchange manufacturers, the system had been phased out; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) An organisation named Gantantrik Nagrik Samiti has represented to Calcutta Telephones and also through press, expressing concern about the installation of crossbar exchange in Howrah area.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Government is not aware of any such development.

(d) Does not arise.

Setting up of "Double Cola" plants

5696. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Double Cola has finalised plans for making "Double Cola" in Punjab;

(b) if so, the details and the name of the Indian collaborator for this plant;

(c) which are the other places where the Double cola has set up its plants and started manufacturing its products;

(d) who are the Indian collaborators; and

(e) the details of the terms and conditions in regard to the repatriation of dividends, profits etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). M/s. Double Cola Manufacturing Co. (I) Pvt. Ltd., have informed that they have final-

ised plans for manufacture of "Double Coal" in Punjab. They have also stated that franchise for bottling and distributing double Cola has been granted to M/s. Kartar Beverages Pvt. Ltd. Chandigarh;

(c) and (d). M/s. Double Cola Manufacturing Co. (I) Pvt. Ltd., have informed that four Double cola Bottling plants have been franchised at (i) Tarapur, Maharashtra (2) Bangalore, Karnataka (3) Angamaly, Kerala and (4) Madurai, Tamil Nadu and manufacturing activity commenced. The franchise holders are:

- (1) National Beverages Pvt. Ltd, Tarapur
- (2) City Drinks Pvt. Ltd, Bangalore
- (3) Bhagvati Beverages Pvt. Ltd, Angamaly
- (4) Falcons Beverages Pvt. Ltd., Madurai.

The Company have also stated that an existing plant at Jaipur, M/s. Jai Drinks Pvt. Ltd, has been converted to manufacture Double Cola with effect from 22.3.88.

(e) M/s. Double Cola Manufacturing Co. (I) Pvt. Ltd., have stated that their promoters have volunteered not to repatriate any capital, dividends or profits on the capital invested by the Non-Resident Indians.

[Translation]

Ban on Recruitment and Training of Junior Engineers In Madhya Pradesh

5697. SHRI ASLAM SHER KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a ban on the recruitment and training of Junior Engineers in

Madhya Pradesh Telephone Department for the past many years and there is a great discontentment among the employees as a result thereof;

(b) whether the candidate who passed the examination in 1984; have not been sent for training so far;

(c) whether the training of Junior Engineers of this Department in other States has been started; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes Sir, the recruitment of Junior Engineers have been suspended since Feb., 1987 till all the surplus selected and trained candidates are appointed in all telecom Circles.

(b) Yes, Sir, the departmental candidates who passed the examination in 1984 have not yet been sent for training.

(c) Yes, Sir. Selected candidates are being given training

(d) In these circles where it is possible to appoint them.

[English]

Disparity in the Working Hours in P & T Departments

5698. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exists glaring disparity in the working hours in the P & T Departments where employees posted in the post offices with six days week have to work for 8 hours and their colleagues in the offices of

Superintendent of Post Offices, Postmaster General, etc. with 5 days week have to work for 7 hours;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to remove this anomaly in the working hours: and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The working hours in the Post Offices of the Department in a six day week are 48 hours (including lunch break) and those in the Administrative Offices viz., Offices of Superintendent, PMG and DG Posts with 5 days week are 42 1/2 hours (including lunch break).

(b) The working hours of the staff in Administrative Offices and Operative Offices have been fixed taking into account the nature of work and duties.

(c) There is no proposal to change the working hours of Operative Offices.

(d) Any reduction in working hours is likely to have adverse effect on the output, and the economy of the country. The Fourth Pay Commission while recommending the pay scales for Central Government employees taken into consideration the nature of work and duties.

S.T.D. facility In Gujarat Cities

5699. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cities in Gujarat which have been provided STD facility so far;

(b) whether there is a demand to extend this facility to some other cities also;

(c) if so, the names of the cities recommended; and

(d) when the STD facility will be provided in those cities?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The names of the cities in Gujarat which have been provided with STD facility so far are listed in the statement below:-

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Following cities in Gujarat have been proposed to be provided with STD facility by the end of 7th Plan subject to availability of transmission/switching equipments:

1. Anand
2. Ahwa
3. Anjar
4. Ankleshwar
5. Botad
6. Bavla
7. Bharuch
8. Dabhoi
9. Dhoraji
10. Gondal
11. Jetpur
12. Kandla

13. Kodinar

15. Kalol

14. Mannavadar

16. Kapadwanj

15. Modasa

17. Kheda

16. Navsari

18. Morvi

17. Petlad

19. Mahuva

18. Upleta

20. Mehsana

19. Vapi

21. Nadiad

20. V.V.Nagar

22. Patan

STATEMENT

Name of Cities in Gujarat which have been provided with STD facility as on 29.3.88

1. Ahmedabad

23. Palanpur

2. Amreli

24. Prorbander

3. Bhavnagar

25. Rajkot

4. Bilimora

26. Savarkundla

5. Cambay

27. Surendranagar

6. Dwarka

28. Surat

7. Dhrangadhara

29. Talod

8. Dholka

30. Unjha

9. Gandhinagar

31. Vadodara

10. Gandhidham

32. Valsad

11. Godhra

33. Veraval

12. Jammagar

34. Visnagar

13. Junagarh

35. Wankaner

14. Jamkhambhali

Telecast of Foreign Films

5700. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of American and British feature films telecast by Doordarshan in the last three years;

(b) the names of the feature films proposed to be imported from the above countries; and

(c) the names of the films proposed to be telecast this year?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT) : (a) 19 American
and 2 British films were telecast by Doordarshan in the National Net work during the last three years.

(b) and (c). Presently there is no proposal to import feature films from these countries. However, the following foreign films already available with Doordarshan are proposed to be telecast in the National Net-work

Title of the film

1. Outcast
2. Desiree
3. A room with a view
4. Heat and Dust
5. Anna Pavlova
6. Stalker
7. Under Satan's Sun
8. Quacks
9. My Sweet Little village

Introduction of Group-dialling Between Exchanges with an An SSA

5701. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PAR-
ASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-
TIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme for the in-
troduction of group-dialling between various
exchanges within any SSA of Himachal
Pradesh has been drawn up and taken up for
execution in 1987-88 or even in 1988-89;

(b) if so, the date of sanction of the
programme alongwith the details thereof;
and

(c) whether it would be ensured that an
entire SSA is taken up for the introduction of
group-dialling and not any part thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND
MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI
VASANT SATHE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

(c) Yes, Sir. At present group-dialling
plan has been formulated for SAXs to be
connected with district headquarters of
Hamirpur, Bilaspur, Dharamsala, Chamba,
Una, Shimla Solan, Nahan, Kulu and Mandi.
The group dialling will be introduced pro-
gressively during rest of the 7th and 8th Plan
periods subject to availability of resources.

Central Public Sector Investment

5702. SHRI R.P.DAS: Will the Minister
of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total Central Public Sector in-
vestment in the country as on 31 December,
1987;

(b) the total Central Public sector invest-
ment in the Eastern and North-Eastern re-
gion as on 31 December, 1987, State-wise.

(c) the annual turnover of these undertakings, State-wise;

(d) their profits and losses and the number of their permanent and temporary employees, State-wise ; and

(e) the new investment proposed in the public sector by Union Government in Eastern and North Eastern States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) As on 31.3.1987 the latest date for which figures are available the total investment in Central Public sector enterprises was Rs. 61,603 crores.

(b) Statement -I is given below

(c) and (d). Statement -II is given below

(e) State-wise figures on new investment proposed in the public sector in the 7th Plan period are given below:

(Eastern Region)	
(Rs. in crores)	
West Bengal	1281.90
Bihar	1327.63
Orissa	2244.89
Total	4854.42
(North-Eastern Region)	
(Rs. in crores)	
Assam	349.93
Meghalaya	N.A

Mizoram	N.A
Nagaland	3.52
Tripura	N.A
Manipur	N.A
Arunachal Pradesh	N.A
Total:	353.45

STATEMENT -I

The Statewise figure of Gross Block as on 31.3. 1987 in various states of Eastern and North Eastern States were as under

Eastern States	
(Rs. in crores)	
West Bengal	4524.94
Bihar	6969
Orissa	4637.65
Total:	16131.79
North Eastern States	
Assam	3808.72
Meghalaya	4.27
Mizoram	Not available
Nagaland	78.17
Tripura	160.83
Manipur	139.68
Arunachal Pradesh	N.A
Total	4191.67

STATEMENT-II

The annual turnover and profit/loss for 1986-87 of all the undertakings with their head offices in these ten States are given below:-

*Eastern Region**(Rs. in crores)*

	<i>Turnover</i>	<i>Profit (+)/Loss (-)</i>
West Bengal	4390.15	(-) 335.85
Bihar	1276.52	(-) 49.88
Orissa	73.61	(-) 12.60
Total	5740.28	(-) 398.33

North Eastern Region

Assam	712.72	73.69
Meghalaya	9.26	2.56
Mizoram	NIL	NIL
Nagaland	4.12	(-) 23.19
Tripura	NIL	NIL
Manipur	NIL	NIL
Arunachal Pradesh	NIL	NIL
Total	726.10	53.06

The total number of employees employed in all the units located in these States as on 31.3.1987 were as under. Their break-up into permanent and temporary is not available.

Eastern Region

	<i>(in lakhs)</i>
1	2
West Bengal	4.22

1	2
Bihar	4.53
Orissa	0.75
Total	9.50
North-Eastern Region	
	(in lakhs)
Assam	0.57
Meghalaya	0.01
Mizoram	N.A
Nagaland	0.02
Tripura	0.02
Manipur	0.02
Arunachal Pradesh	N.A
Total	0.64

Growth of Cement Industry

5703. SHRI R. M.BHOYE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently decided to reduced the levy obligation of cement plants to give further momentum to the growth of cement industry;

(b) if so, whether any study has been made in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the new

programme Government have decided to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) With a view to enable the cement industry to sell higher quantities of non levy cement, which would help them to generate additional resources for modernisation and expansion, Government have decided to further reduce the levy obligation of certain categories of cement units with effect from 1.3.88, as under :

(i) Pre-1982 units:-

(a) Sick units	:	From 30% to 15% of actual production.
(b) Other than sick units	:	From 50% to 30% of actual production.
(ii) Units which commenced production sometime prior to 1.1.82 but were deemed to have commenced commercial production after 1.1.82.	:	From 30% to 20% of actual Production
(iii) Expansion of capacities after 1.1.82	:	From 30% to 20% of actual production.

(b) and (c). No comprehensive study of the cost structure has been made. However, a quick appraisal of the need of various categories of cement factories had been made and it was found that factories which have been in production on 1.1.82 needed further assistance.

After the introduction of partial decontrol of cement in February, 1982, Government have been constantly reviewing its policy keeping in view the growth of industry. Pursuant to this policy, Government have been progressively reducing the price and distribution control on the cement industry in recent years so that the industry is allowed to sell higher quantities of cement in the open market which would help them in generating more funds for further investment/modernisation and improving their profitability.

Profit/loss by Burn Standard company Ltd.

5704. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of profit earned or loss

incurred by M/s. Burn Standard Company Ltd, a unit of Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd, year-wise for the last five years;

(b) the reasons for loss if any suffered by the unit;

(c) the expenditure incurred by the unit in its litigation with the employees in different Courts and Tribunals during the last three years and in particular, expenditure incurred in connection with the legal proceedings regarding payment of interim relief Head Office staff; and

(d) the total amount spent by M/s. Burn Standard Company Ltd. since the formation of the Holding Company, in litigation and /or as a legal expenses, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) During the last five years, Burn Standard Company Ltd. (BSCL) has been earning cash profits, year-wise details of which are given below:-

1982-83	56.90
1983-84	157. 59
1984-85	313.98
1985-86	27.19
1986-87(Prove)	20.16

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Total expenditure incurred by BSCL in litigation with the employees in different Courts and Tribunals during the last three years ending 31.3.87 is of the order of Rs. 6.53 lakhs(approx). The interim relief announced by the Government in August, 1987 was not payable to the workmen & staff of BSCL who are governed by the Tripartite Engineering wage Settlement, However, the Employees Union at Head Office of the Company at Calcutta instituted a case against the Company in December, 1987 for grant of interim relief. The question of grant of interim relief has been resolved with the Tripartite Engineering Wage Settlement on 28.1.88 for all workmen and clerical/supervisory staff of Central public sector engineering units in West Bengal who were covered under the last tripartite wage Settlement dated 2.9.1983. The Company had to incur legal expenses of Rs. 46,000/- (approx.) for defending the aforesaid court case.

(d) Since the formation of Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited (BBUNL) with effect from 17th September 1986, BSCL has incurred total legal expense of Rs. 2.71 lakhs (approx.) year-wise details of which are given below:-

1986-87	
(18.9.86 to 31.3.87)	: Rs. 83.109.00
1987-88	: Rs. 1,88,806.00

Allotment of LPG Agencies to Scheduled Castes In Madhya Pradesh

5705. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the towns and cities in Madhya Pradesh in which LPG agencies have been allotted to Scheduled Castes during the last three years;

(b) the names of the cities in which gas agencies are proposed to be allotted to Scheduled Castes during the next two years; and

(c) the criteria followed in allotting LPG Agencies to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) :

(a) The oil industry has allotted two LPG distributorships, one each at Itarsi and Ashoknagar, in Madhya Pradesh to persons belonging to SC category during the last three years;

(b) Under the annual Marketing Plans upto the year 1986-87, the oil industry had proposed setting up of LPG distributorships under the Scheduled Caste category at the following locations in Madhya Pradesh:

1. Jabalpur
2. Bilaspur
3. Ujjain
4. Singrauli
5. Dongargarh
6. Ambah

7. Mandsaur

8. Indore

(c) A reservation of 25% calculated on an annual and State-wise basis, exists in the allotment of LPG distributorships as well as dealerships of M/s. HSD and SKO-LDO. selections are made by the concerned Oil Selection Board from among eligible applicants (which includes candidates who are residents of the district or of a district adjoining the district in which the dealership/distributorship is proposed to be located), based on the criteria of suitability and comparative merits.

[English]

Crude Oil Production by Oil

5706. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil India Limited (OIL) has failed to achieve targets fixed for production of crude oil for the current financial year, according to a recent study by the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the main reasons for the failure of OIL to utilise its plan outlay fully; and

(c) the steps Government contemplate to take to ensure that the fixed targets for oil production are achieved in full by OIL?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) and (b). Against the revised target of 2.55 million

tonnes for production of crude oil for 1987-88. Oil India Limited (OIL) is expected to produce 2.45 million tonnes of crude oil.

The main reasons for inability of OIL to utilise plan outlay fully are:

- (i) Non-receipt of some capital equipment, back-up equipment, etc. during the year;
- (ii) Delay in receipt and commissioning of drilling and work-over rigs and consequent saving in drilling outlay.

(c) OIL's performance is being reviewed continuously by Government. Suitable steps have also been taken to tone-up the management of the Company.

Increase in Postal Efficiency

5707. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to increase postal efficiency;

(b) whether any step has been taken by Government to identify different areas of postal administration and suggest measures to improve their performance; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). Considering the fact that there is always scope for further improvement in postal efficiency, the Government of India has set up an Expert Committee. The terms of reference of this Expert Committee and its composition are given in the Statement below:-

STATEMENT

The terms of reference of the Export Committee will be as under:-

- (i) To study the functioning of the Postal Services in the context of increasing demand from different sectors of society and identify the operational, managerial and technological strengths and weaknesses of the system.
- (ii) To recommend short term and long term measures to ensure comprehensive planning and efficient and cost-effective operation of the postal network with suitable technological changes with a view to achieving greater public satisfaction.
- (iii) To review the finances of the department and pricing policy of the postal services and make suitable recommendations

keeping in view the public interest and the available resources.

- (iv) To review and suggest changes necessary in the personnel policy of the department including policies for recruitment, training placement, career progression and vigilance (excluding those relating to pay, allowances and retirement benefits) for improving employees satisfaction and productivity and changing over to more effective and business-like work culture.
- (v) To review the organisational structure, including the headquarters set-up of the Department as also the relationship with other Government Departments and organisations and make suitable recommendations keeping in view the need for public accountability and efficiency of administration.

2. The Expert Committee has been set up with the following member ship

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| (1) Shri S.B. Lal, Retired Secretary(Coordination)
Cabinete Secretariat. | Chairman |
| (2) Dr. P.C. Joshi, Institute of Economic Growth , Delhi | Member |
| (3) Shri S. Ramanathan, Director, Indian Institute of
Public Administration, New Delhi. | Member |
| (4) Shri R. Kishore, Retired Member (Personnel),
Postal Services Board. | Member |
| (5) Dr. N Seshagiri, Additional Secretary,
Department of Electronics, New Delhi | Member |
| (6) Shri K. C. Sharma, Additional Secretary, Ministry
of Labour, New Delhi | Member |
| (7) Shri K. Dinesh, Deputy Director General, Postal
Services Board, New Delhi | Member Secretary. |

**Contract to HMT Ltd. for Training
Centre in Malaysia**

5708. SHRI GOPALA KRISHNA THOTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state;

(a) whether the H.M..T. Ltd. has bagged a Rs. 16.2 crores contract for setting up an advanced training centre in Malaysia; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI L.J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). HMT Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of HMT Limited, has secured a contract from the Government of Malaysia for the establishment of an Advanced Training Centre at an approximate cost of Rs. 16.2 crores. The Centre will provide intensive production oriented training in highly skilled metal working trades, particularly tool making and industrial electronics. The project is to be implemented in two years.

**Complaints Against Khadi and Village
Industries Commission**

5709. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and the nature of complaints received from different quarters against the Khadi and Village Industries Commission during the period from 1 January, 1987 to 29 February, 1988;

(b) whether Government have looked into these complaints and conducted enquiry in the matter;

(c) if so, the result of the enquiry; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI

J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (c). Various types of complaints are received in the Ministry from different quarters which *inter-alia* relate to delay in the grant of Khadi Certificate by Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) , non-settlement of service matters, delay in the release of financial assistance and/or inadequate grants; and charges of corruption/nepotism against the staff of KVIC. All complaints are passed on to the KVIC Central Office, Bombay with suitable instructions. Certain cases are also directly referred to Central Bureau of Investigation/ Central vigilance Commission for detailed investigation, if considered necessary. On the basis of reports/recommendations made by these agencies, necessary instructions are issued to KVIC for taking appropriate action. No separate record is maintained in the Ministry regarding the number of complaints.

(d) Does not arise.

Steps to Promote Plastic Industry

5710. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a number of steps to promote plastic industry in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and what benefits have been derived by the plastic manufacturers therefrom;

(c) the steps taken to promote this industry in Gujarat, particularly in adivasi and backward areas; and

(d) the total production of various types of plastics in Gujarat and other States during 1985, 1986 and 1987?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. These include measures to facilitate availability of raw materials to processing units, setting up of facilities for training and other services to plastics industries, dissemination of information etc.

(c) The Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology, Madras has set up an extension Centre at Ahmedabad in Gujarat to meet the requirement of training facilities and other services to plastics industries.

(d) The total production of major plastic raw materials during the last three years has been as follows:-

Year	Production ('000 MT)	
	In Gujarat	All India
1985-86	136	278
1986-87	144	296
1987-88 (estimated)	150	293

Price of Diesel Oil for Fishing Trawlers

5711. SHRI D.P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the price of diesel oil being supplied to deep sea fishing trawlers and fishing boats in Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) and other fishing harbours per kilo-litre; and

(b) the international price of such diesel oil in other countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) Diesel oil with concessions in excise duty is available to the deep sea fishing vessels complying with certain conditions. The applicable rates at Vishakhapatnam and some other fishing harbours in case of vessels complying with the excise conditions are given in the statement below.

(b) The retail selling prices of HSD in the capitals of certain selected countries during January/February, 1987 are as follows:

Country	Rs/Litre
Pakistan (Islamabad)	2.95
Sri Lanka (Colombo)	3.75
Australia (Canberra)	4.22
U.K. (London)	6.40
Japan (Tokyo)	5.74

STATEMENT

The selling prices of diesel oil at various ports in India for deep sea fishing vessels complying with the prescribed conditions.

Rs./KL.

<i>Name of the Port</i>	<i>with total exemption of Excise duty</i>	<i>With 50% Concession on Excise duty</i>	<i>Other local levies</i>
Vishakhapatnam	2772.82	2937.82	Sales tax at 16.69% extra.
Madras	2807.82	2972.82	Sales tax at 14% extra.
Cochin	2832.82	2997.82	Sales tax at 20% plus additional tax at 20% extra.
Mangalore	2962.32	3127.32	Entry tax at 2%, Sales tax at 18% extra.
Bombay	2848.85	3013.85	Sales tax at 12% extra.

Balance Between AIR and Television

5712. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that of late Television has been given unduly high importance and the role of AIR has been relegated to the background thereby creating an imbalance; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-

FORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir. In fact, in the Seventh Five Year Plan All India radio and Doordarshan have been allocated equal amount of Rs. 700 crores each for carrying out developmental activities in their respective fields.

(b) Does not arise.

Consultancy firms by Non-Resident Indians

5713. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHODHARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the important public sector units are against setting up of consultancy firms by Non-Resident Indians to help high technology matters; and

(b) if so, what are the areas of their objections, in details?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Reward to Outstanding Industrialists

5714. SHRI VIRDHICHANDER JAIN:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) it is a fact that outstanding industrialists in the country are rewarded by Union Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) (a) and (b). Government of India have instituted the following National Awards:-

- i) National Awards for outstanding small scale entrepreneurs, since 1983; and
- ii) National Awards for quality products in the Small Scale Sector, Since 1986.

In addition, Special Recognition Awards have also been instituted for each State/ Union Territory.

The National Productivity Council has also instituted productivity awards for industry and agriculture to encourage enterprise-level productivity improvement

through the process of recognition of sustained higher productivity improvement achieved by individual enterprises/organisations.

[*English*]

Filling up of Post of CMD in NTPC, PEC and BCCL

5715. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Chairman and Managing Director in the National Thermal Power Corporation, the Power Finance Corporation and the Bharat Coking Coal Limited has been filled up;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (c). The posts of Chairman and Managing Director of the Power Finance Corporation and the Bharat Coking Coal Limited have both been filled up on 14th January, 1988. Action is in hand to fill up the post of Chairman & Managing Director, National Thermal Power Corporation, in consultation with the Public Enterprises Selection Board.

Live Telecast of Car Festival

5716. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Doordarshan is taking steps for live telecast of car festival, 1988 of Puri; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, TV report of Rath Yatra will be prepared for subsequent telecast on Dourdarshan.

Appointment of Extra Departmental Employees against the Vacancies of open quota in Clerical Cadre

5717. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision for making appointments against the vacancies of open quota in the departmental examination of the Clerical cadre in respect of those Extra Departmental Employees who have completed one year's service;

(b) if so, the present number of such vacancies and also the number of appointments of the E.D. employees made against such vacancies during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether Government propose to fill up such posts from E.D. employees in future and

(d) if so, the guidelines in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of (a), question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In view of (c), question does not arise.

Appointment of Chairman and Managing Director in Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.

5718. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3660 on 1 December, 1987 regarding steps to revamp Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. and state:

(a) whether the process to select a regular Chairman and Managing Director for the Engineering Projects (India) Ltd., has been completed;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which, the new Chairman will be appointed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The selection and appointment of Chairman-cum-managing Director requires consultation and approval of various agencies. It is likely to take some more time before the selected person is appointed.

Modernisation of Coal Industry

5719. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent so far in the Seventh Five Year Plan towards modernisation of coal industry;

(b) whether this amount has been utilised fully;

(c) the utilised capacity thereof;

(d) whether it is responsible for raising the price of coal; and

(e) the steps taken to rectify this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) to (c). During the Seventh Five Year Plan, yearwise plan outlays and actual expenditure on the development of Coal Industry has been as follows:-

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Plan outlay</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
1985-86	1109.00	1114.68
1986-87	1367.14	1349.14
1987-88	1403.32	1251.03

(Provisional upto February, 1988)

From above figures it is clear that by and large outlays have been utilised fully.

(d) Prices of coal are revised from time to time taking into account not only the cost of production but also other considerations including the impact on the core sector activities like production of steel, generation of power as well as the effect on the economy as a whole. The rise in the cost of production of coal which the higher capital cost of the development of additional production capacity entail is not wholly reflected in the price of the coal which currently does not cover the cost of production fully.

(e) Efforts are continuously being made to reduce the cost of production of coal by improving the efficiency of operations, by reducing administrative expenses, by better utilisation of men and machinery and by

introduction of better management policies and technology.

Issue of industrial licences

5720. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 23 February, 1988 to Starred Question No. 1 regarding industrial licences to top ten large industrial houses and state:

(a) whether any licences have been issued to M/s. ITC Limited, M/s. Reliance Limited and Birla Group of Industries for manufacture of vegetable oils, textiles and steel respectively during the last two years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). During the calendar years 1986 and 1987, no industrial licence was granted to any company belonging to Birla Group, M/s. ITC Ltd. and M/s. Reliance Industries Ltd. for manufacture of vegetable oils, textiles and steel. During this period, however, an industrial licence was granted to M/s. Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Limited, (belonging to Birla Group) for effecting substantial expansion in their existing unit at Renukoot in Mirzapur district, Uttar Pradesh for manufacture of wire rods, extrusions, rolled products and container sheets.

Public Borrowings by Public Sector Undertakings

5721. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the borrowings and fixed deposits of

all the public sector undertakings;

(b) the interest due on the borrowings and fixed deposits raised by the public sector undertakings per annum; and

(c) the number of public sector undertakings which have not resorted to public borrowings by way of fixed deposits, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) As on 31.3.1987 the total borrowings (including fixed deposits) by all the public sector undertakings stood at about Rs. 41,844 crores excluding the insurance companies and financial institutions.

(b) On all the borrowings made by the public sector undertakings total interest accrued in 1986-87 as shown in their Profit/Loss Accounts was about Rs. 3,416 crores.

(c) 200 public sector undertakings as on 31.3.1987 had not resorted to borrowings by way of fixed deposits.

Interim relief to workers in Giddi Coal Washery

5722. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Slurry Pond workers of the Giddi Coal Washery of the Central Coalfields Limited are getting interim relief;

(b) whether Government propose to extend this benefit to Slurry Pond workers of other washeries of the Coal India Limited; and

(c) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) Slurry Pond workers of the

Giddi Coal Washery of Central Coalfields Limited are contractor's workers. Therefore, the question of payment of interim relief to them by the Company does not arise.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Installation of High Power Transmitters in Border Areas

5723. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to install high power transmitters in the border areas during the Seventh Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Besides the High Power TV transmitters set up so far at Agartala, Bhatinda, Dibrugarh, Imphal, Jammu, Kohima, Kurseong, Poonch and Silchar during the Seventh Plan period, the VII Plan also includes schemes for establishment of high power TV transmitters at Churachandpur, Lunglei, Mokokchung, Aizwal, Itanagar, Shillong and Tura in the North Eastern Region, Anupgarh, Barmer and Jaisalmer in Rajasthan, Bhuj in Gujarat, Gangtok in Sikkim, Fazilka in Punjab, Leh in Jammu and Kashmir, Rameshwaram in Tamil Nadu, Katihar in Bihar and Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh.

[Translation]

Promotion of small and cottage industries

5724. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be

pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to promote small scale and cottage industries;

(b) the total population being benefited thereby at present and the total amount of income being received by Government from these industries;

(c) the total number of small and cottage industries saved from becoming sick in Begusarai district of Bihar;

(d) whether Government propose to form some co-operative societies to revive the sick small and cottage industries; and

(e) if so, the time by which these co-operative societies are proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Promotion of industries in the dispersed small scale and cottage industries sector falls within the responsibility of the State Governments. The Centre, however, supplements their efforts. A number of important steps have been taken by the Government to promote small scale and cottage industries. To facilitate modernisation and achieve rapid growth in the small scale industries sector, the upper limit on investment (in plant and machinery) was raised in respect of small scale units from Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 35 lakhs and in the case of ancillary units from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 45 lakhs in 1985. Other incentives and concessions extended to these industries include reservation of selected items for exclusive production, for exclusive/partial purchases from small scale sector under Government Stores Purchase Programme, provision of financial assistance on liberal terms, provision of machinery on hire purchase and excise concessions. In May, 1986 the Small Industries Development Fund (SIDF) was set up in the Industrial Development Bank of

India (IDBI), to provide assistance for development, expansion, diversification, modernisation and rehabilitation of small scale industrial units. In August, 1987 Government of India introduced a National Equity Funds aimed at Providing support in the nature of equity assistance to tiny and small scale industrial units which are engaged in manufacturing activities. Government of India has provided Rs. 5 crores towards this Fund and the IDBI provided an equal amount. The scheme is administered by the IDBI through nationalised banks which will act as agents of IDBI in regard to sanction and disbursement of assistance.

Assistance for the development of appropriate technology, extension of financial assistance under co-operativisation scheme and rebate on sales of coir yarn and coir products (other than rubberised coir) are among measures taken to promote the growth of khadi & village industries, coir products, etc.

(b) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Losses to National Film Development Corporation in 11th International Film Festival of India

5725. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Film Development Corporation has described in its Annual Report that Government should reimburse the losses of Rs. 66.94 lakh on account of 11th International Film Festival of India held at New Delhi.

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the reasons of the losses to the National Film Development Corporation and the steps taken to avoid recurrence of such losses in future?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The activity of holding of International Film Festivals being promotional in nature, it is not expected to break even. The Corporation is in overall profits. Government will consider reimbursement in the event of the Corporation being in overall loss.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Radio Stations in Uttar Pradesh

5726. SHRI NIRMAL KHATRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cities in Uttar Pradesh where new radio stations are proposed to be set up during 1988-89;

(b) the progress made in regard to the setting up of radio station in Faizabad city and the time by which it will be commissioned;

(c) whether any suggestion has been received for locating this radio station in a rented building before a new building is got constructed therefor; and

(d) if so, the decision taken in this regard and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-

TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) A new radio station with 10 KWMW transmitter, type I (R) studios, receiving facilities and staff quarters is envisaged to be commissioned at Agra during 1988-89.

(b) The site for the proposed radio station at Faizabad has been taken over. Layout plan for construction of the building has been approved and the preliminary estimates are under preparation. Orders have already been placed for procuring the transmitter and studio equipment. The proposed radio station at Faizabad is envisaged to be commissioned during the end of the current Plan period.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As the implementation of the scheme towards setting up of the permanent radio station at Faizabad is progressing well and the project is envisaged to be ready for commissioning in the Plan period, it has been decided to instal the permanent studio and transmitter in its own building.

[*English*]

International Awards to Indian Films

5727. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indian films have got any International awards during the last year; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). During 1987, the Indian films bagged several inter-

national awards as per details given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

<i>Name of the Film Festival</i>	<i>Name of the film</i>	<i>Details of Award</i>
1.	2	3

FEATURE FILMS

1. Red Cross & Health Film Festival in Varna, Bulgaria	Paar	Fipresci Award
2. Ist Pyongyang Film Festival in North Korea	Panchagni	Best Actress (Ms. Geeta)
3. Damascus Film Festival	Admi Aur Aurat	Best Actress (Ms. Mohua Roy Choudhaury)
4. Hawaii Film Festival, U.S.A.	Mirch Masala	Est-West Centre's best Film Award for 1987

DOCUMENTARY FILMS/NEWS MAGAZINES

1. 42nd International Festival of Sports Films, Turin, Italy	High Adventure on White Waters	Silver Cup
2. 9th International Festival of Agrarian Cinema, Zaragoza, Spain	Drought Story (News Magazine)	Bronze trophy
3. 13th International Film Festival of Santarem, Portugal	Services of Trees	Silver Bunch
4. International Festival Agrofilm '87, Nitra, Czechoslovakia	Angora for Wool	Crystalent Glass Vase
5. Chicago International Festival of Children's	A.B.See	Jury's Award of merit as outstanding

1.	2	3
films 1987		examples of public service Announcement
6. Chicago International Festival of Children's Films 1987	The Balloon	-do-
7. Techfilm '87 Pardubice, Chechoslovakia	Antartica—A Continuing Mystery	Diploma of participation
8. The Second Laos Angeles International Animation Celebration	The Balloon	Certification of participation
9. 12th Los Angeles International Animation Celebration	The Four Steps	Certification of participation

Marketing of Natural Gas by GAIL

5728. SHRI H.A. DORA:
SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL:
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-
GRAHI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to vest the responsibility of processing, transporting and marketing of natural gas to Gas Authority of India Ltd;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of the other oil companies thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). It is proposed to vest responsibility of

processing, marketing and transportation of natural gas to Gas Authority of India Ltd. in phases. They are already implementing the HBJ Gas Pipeline Project and are supplying gas to NFL's Fertilizer Plant at Bijaipur and to IFFCO's Fertilizer Plant at Aonla; they would be supplying gas to other consumers along the pipeline.

Power Production in Kerala

5729. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:
SHRI MUKUL WASNIK:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total power production in Kerala at present;

(b) whether it is short of the target fixed; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b). The energy generation in Kerala during April, 1987 to February, 1988 was about 3701 million units as against a target of about 4505 million units.

(c) As Kerala has only hydel generation, the actual generation mainly depends on the reservoir levels. In order to mitigate the power shortage, assistance to the extent possible has been provided to Kerala from the Central stations in the Southern region. In addition, other measures being taken to increase the availability of power include expediting commissioning of new capacity, reduction of transmission and distribution losses etc.

Sick Industries

5730. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sick industries under private ownership upto the end of February, 1988; and

(b) how many sick industries under private ownership have been taken over so far by Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Data on sick industrial units assisted by banks in the country are collected by the Reserve bank of India as per the definition of sickness adopted by it. The latest data is available only upto December, 1986. As per the latest information available from RBI, the total number of sick industrial units as at the end of December, 1986 are as follows:-

<i>No. of large sick units</i>	<i>No. of Medium sick units</i>	<i>No. of sick SSI units</i>
714	1250	145776

(b) 8 sick industrial undertakings whose management was taken over under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, are being managed by the Central Government.

Reopening of office of the Assistant Director of Industrial Contingency at Bangalore

5731. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the office of the Assistant Director of Industrial Contingency at Bangalore is now closed;

(b) if so, when it was closed and the reason for its closure; and

(c) whether Government propose to reopen the office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Office of the Assistant Director of Industrial Contingency at Bangalore was wound up w.e.f. 31.3.1986 on account of a review of the functioning of the Directorate General of Industrial Contingency, which revealed that it had overlapping functions that were being performed by other agencies/Departments of the Government etc.

(c) No, Sir.

[Translation]

Setting up of New Thermal Power Plants

5732. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity in Megawatt, of thermal power, wind power, atomic power, solar energy and tidal power, separately being generated in the country with a view to meet the power shortage;

(b) the names of the places where new thermal power plants will be set up during the current financial year by considering thermal power as the best power;

(c) the names of the places in Rajasthan besides Kota where thermal power plants are proposed to be set up to meet the power shortage in the State; and

(d) whether Government have a proposal to be set up a new thermal power plant in Chittorgarh district of Rajasthan and if so, the time by which it will be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) The categorywise energy generation in the country from Hydro and Nuclear sources during April 1987 to March 1988 was as under:-

Thermal	(MU)	—	149350
Nuclear	(MU)	—	5029
Hydro	(MU)	—	47374
Total	(MU)	—	201753

There is no generation at present from tidal source. Information regarding generation from wind power and solar energy is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Information regarding the thermal power units likely to be commissioned during 1988-89 is given in the statement below.

(c) The thermal projects proposed to be set up in Rajasthan apart from Kota, are as under:

S.No.	Name of Place/ Location	Capacity (MW)
A.	STATE SECTOR	
1.	Ramgarh GT (Distt. Jaisalmer)	1 x 3
2.	Palana Lignite TPS (Dist. Bikaner)	2 x 60
B.	CENTRAL SECTOR	
3.	Gas based combined cycle GT plant at Anta (Kota Distt) NTPC.	3 x 100 + 1 x 130

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Place/ Location</i>	<i>Capacity (MW)</i>
New Thermal Schemes under examination in CEA		
1.	Suratgarh TPS	2 x 210
2.	Barsingsar Lignite TPS NLC (Central sector)	2 x 120

(d) A proposal for setting up of thermal power station (2 x 210 MW) + (1 x 210 MW) at Chitorgarh was received from Rajasthan State Electricity board (RSEB) in June, 1984. After appraisal, CEA advised the

Board to revise the project report by carrying out further investigations and typing up of necessary inputs. The revised project report has not been received from RSEB.

STATEMENT

Thermal Units Likely to be Commissioned during 1988-89

Name of the Project	State Orgn.	No. & Size of Unit	Total Capacity (MW)	Commissioning Schedule
1	2	3	4	5
Northern Region	—	1,752.5 MW		
State Sector:				
1. Panipat Unit-5	Haryana	1 x 210	210.0	2/89
2. Ropar Extn Unit-4	Punjab	1 x 210	210.0	12/88
3. Kota Extn Unit-3	Rajasthan	1 x 210	210.0	10/88
4. Tanda Unit-2	U.P.	1 x 110	110.0	12/88
5. Unchahar Unit-1	U.P	1 x 210	210.0	6/88
6. Unchahar Unit-2	U.P	1 x 210	210.0	12/88
7. Rajghat Unit-2	DESU	1 x 67.5	67.5	12/88
8. Gas turbine at Pampore	J & K	1 x 25	25.0	12/88
Sub-Total			1252.5 MW	

131	Written Answers	APRIL 5, 1988	Written Answers	132
1	2	3	4	5
Western Region	—	1,240 MW		
State Sector				
1. Sabarmati Pep.	ABOO/ Gujarat	1 x 110	110	11/88
2. Khaperkheda	Maharashtra	1 x 210	210	2/89
Sub- Total			320 MW	
Central Sector				
3. Korba Unit-6	NTPC (MP)	1 x 500	500	3/88
4. Vindhyachal Unit-2	NTPC (MP)	1 x 210	210	7/88
5. Vindhyachal Unit-3	NTPC (MP)	1 x 210	210	12/88
Sub-Total			920 MW	
Southern Region	—	710 MW		
State Sector				
1. Mettur Unit-3	Tamil Nadu	1 x 210	210	1/89
Central Sector				
2. Ramagundam Unit-4	NTPC (Andhra Pradesh)	1 x 500	500	7/88
Eastern Region	—	90 MW		
Central Sector				
1. Maithon Gas Turbine				
Unit -1	DVC (Bihar)	1 x 30	30	7/88
Unit-2	DVC (Bihar)	1 x 30	30	6/88
Unit-2	DVC (Bihar)	1 x 30	30	8/88
Sub-Total			90 MW	

1	2	3	4	5
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North—Eastern Region:-

State Sector

1. Chandrapur	Assam	1 x 30	30 MW	8/88
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[English]

Telecast/Broadcast of Tribal Functions

5733. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government cover fairs, festivals and functions of tribal people on Doordarshan and A.I.R.;

(b) the number of tribal fairs and festivals telecast on Doordarshan and Broadcast on A.I.R. during 1987; and

(c) the steps taken to give more time for tribal culture on Doordarshan and A.I.R.?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Doordarshan telecast 93 programmes on tribal fairs and festivals during 1987.

In view of the large number of programmes broadcast on this subject by AIR stations, it is not possible to keep the information centrally in a compiled form. However, in the national Network Broadcast from Delhi 17 programmes of talks, features and music

on tribal people, their culture etc. were broadcast during 1987.

(c) This is a continuing effort and both AIR and Doordarshan are already giving maximum time possible to broadcast/telecast of tribal culture and functions.

Public Call Offices in Vidisha Raisen and Sihore districts in Madhya Pradesh

5734. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of village Panchayats of Vidisha, Raisen and Sihore districts in Madhya Pradesh which are equipped with P.C.O. facility;

(b) whether these rural P.C.Os are working satisfactorily; and

(c) the response of the villagers towards this facility?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND
MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI
VASANT SATHE): (a) The information is
given in the statement below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The response of the village public is encouraging.

STATEMENT

Names and number of village Panchayats of Vidisha, Raisen and Sihore districts in Madhya Pradesh with P.C.O. facility are given District Vidisha below:

-
1. Deokhajuri
 2. Saukalkheda
 3. Satpoda Ahmedpur
 4. Pipao Kheda
 5. Khamkheda
 6. Chirkhedi
 7. Laskerpur
 8. Hensus
 9. Thapp
 10. Ahmedpur
 11. Sojna
 12. Atari Khedjida
 13. Sihod
 14. Gyaraspur
 15. Masudpur
 16. Biloshana
 17. Uanipur
 18. Jabai
 19. Kulhar Sereth
 20. Bhidvansen

21. Teonia
22. Ghatara
23. Nteran
24. Johad
25. Phufer
26. Mahoo
27. Anchade
28. Derawai
29. Roshanpipariya
30. Layara
31. Bhalbomora
32. Patheri
33. Uanarsital
34. Parsora
35. Chateli
36. Siyalapur
37. Deepankheda
38. Bhariya
39. Mitalserai
40. Unarasikala
41. Heheti
42. Ananspur
43. Muratiya
44. Murwas

45. Rasauli Sahu

District Raisen

1. Bankhedi

2. Parwariya

3. Pemot

4. Dabra Imslia

5. Khepani

6. Chicklod

7. Sawesini

8. Banoon

9. Balampur

10. Medki

11. Sultanganj

12. Deerpur

13. Chandwal

14. Shainee

15. Hardot

16. Dwanpura

17. Ganganpur

18. Utiya

19. Chhobra

20. Aliganj

21. Chainpur

22. Samarpur Khendhi

23. Monaktula

24. Jamarath

25. Pickknada

26. Marlion

27. Goharganj

28. Tamlot

29. Norrganj

30. Gerhi

31. Jujharpur

32. Saukhed

33. Bamori

34. Chochtiya

35. Kheri

36. Jaithari

37. Boras

38. Bemori

39. Tumroban

40. Angore

41. Noor

District Sehore

1. Kharikheda

2. Ahmedpur

3. Kothi

4. Duraha

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 5. Shyampur | 29. Baktara |
| 6. Khandwara | 30. Rehti |
| 7. Nipania | 31. Basudao |
| 8. Jethakheda | 32. Dolpur |
| 9. Mograram | 33. Nemota |
| 10. Dondi | 34. Borkhedakalan |
| 11. Bilkisganj | 35. Kuri |
| 12. Imlaha | 36. Nayapura |
| 13. Bahaukhedi | 37. Ladkui |
| 14. Jamonia Fatehpur | 38. Bharakui |
| 15. Arya | 39. Soyat |
| 16. Dewalia | 40. Talaria |
| 17. Jelkhi | 41. Scheech |
| 18. Semlijadid | 42. Kajlat |
| 19. Khedi | 43. Morawar |
| 20. Berkheda | 44. Jurawar |
| 21. Salkanpur | 45. Metweda |
| 22. Mazarkui | 46. Sidiqueganj |
| 23. Pangudadia | 47. Kachroad |
| 24. Bayan | 48. Bamoliabhati |
| 25. Joshipur | 49. Hakimkhas |
| 26. Shahganj | 50. Sewada |
| 27. Sardarnagar | 51. Maina |
| 28. Dobi | 52. Borkhida |

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53.	Nipaniakalan	patriation of deposits detected in Basti Postal Division during the last three years is detailed below:		
54.	Molukhed			
55.	Mkatri	1985-86	4	
		1986-87	3	
56.	Lasudiakhas	1987-88	3	
		(upto 24.3.88)		
57.	Gavkeda			
58.	Bhoora	20 Postal employees are reported to be involved in these frauds/misappropriations.		
59.	Chhapur	(c) 5 employees have been punished as per prescribed disciplinary proceedings. Action against the other 15 is in progress.		

[Translation]

Bungling in the Saving Accounts by the Employees of Post Offices in Basti District, U.P.

5735. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether people are depositing less money in the savings accounts due to bungling by the employees of post offices in Basti district of U.P.;

(b) if so, the number of such cases which have come to light during the last three years in Basti district and action taken so far against such employees;

(c) if so, the number of such employees against whom action has been taken; and

(d) if no action has been taken, how Government propose to create confidence among the people for depositing money in savings accounts?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir. The deposits have increased during last few years.

(b) The number of frauds or misappropriations

(d) Does not arise in view of (b) and (c) above.

[English]

Concessions on Fibres, Yarn and Pesticides

5736. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether concessions on fibres, yarn and pesticides will be passed on to actual consumers;

(b) if so, how this will be effected;

(c) the present retail prices and the retail prices after the changes are effected; and

(d) whether these concessions are likely to further increase outgo of foreign exchange for imports?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). The Industry Associations of synthetic fibres/yarns and pesticides manufacturers have assured the Government that the benefit of duty reductions will be passed on by them to the consumers.

(c) The price data for the period after effecting duty reductions is being worked out and has not yet become fully available.

(d) There will be some outgo of foreign exchange on account of placing some pesticides on Open General Licence (OGL) in the Import & Export Policy.

Industries set up by NRI's assistance in Kerala

5737. PROF. P. J. KURIEN:

SHRI SURESH KURUP:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of industries set up in Kerala with the assistance from Non-Resident Indians;

(b) whether any steps are being taken to encourage the NRIs to set up more industrial units in Kerala; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Since the setting up of Special Approval Committee (NRI) in November 1983, Govt. have not issued any Letter of Intent to non-resident Indians to set up industrial units in the State of Kerala. However, Govt. have approved some proposal from non-resident Indians to import capital goods for setting up small scale units or for undertaking servicing activities in the State of Kerala.

(b) and (c). The non-resident Indians are free to set up industrial units anywhere in India in accordance with the licensing policy.

Rate of Industrial Production

5738. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rate of industrial production in different States with State-wise break-up;

(b) whether Kerala has a low rate of industrial growth;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to achieve fast industrial growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

(d) Government have taken a number of measures to stimulate and sustain industrial production in the country. These include appropriate adjustment in industrial policies and procedures, fiscal and financial incentives for enhanced production for domestic and export markets, technology upgradation of selected capital goods industries, ensuring availability of industrial raw materials and improving the performance of infrastructure industries.

STATEMENT

Statewise net Domestic Product of Industry at Constant (1970-71) Prices

Sl. No.	State	Percentage change	
		1985-86 1984-85	1986-87 1985-86
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	+ 13.2	N.A.

1	2	3	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	+ 13.0	N.A.
3.	Bihar	+ 1.5	+ 7.0
4.	Goa	- 2.0	N.A.
5.	Gujarat	+ 7.1	+ 8.2
6.	Haryana	+ 8.7	+ 8.3
7.	Himachal Pradesh	+ 16.2	N.A.
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	+ 2.3	+ 1.5
9.	Karnataka	+ 12. 2	+ 3.4
10.	Kerala	+ 9.7	+ 5.7
11.	Madhya Pradesh	+ 1.7	+ 6.4
12.	Maharashtra	+ 13.0	+ 9.4
13.	Manipur	+ 7.3	+ 5.8
14.	Orissa	+ 2.6	+ 3.7
15.	Punjab	+ 5.6	+ 4.1
16.	Rajasthan	+ 3.5	+ 13.1
17.	Tamilnadu	+ 4.5	N.A.
18.	Uttar Pradesh	+ 7.8	+ 9.5
19.	West Bengal	+ 4.3	- 2.0
20.	Delhi	+ 7.7	+ 9.3
21.	Pondicherry	+ 0.6	+ 32.0

[Translation]

**Advertisements Telecast on
Doordarshan**

5739. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will

the Minister of INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government
has been drawn to the news item captioned
"TV jingles are alarm bells to S.S. Is" appear-

ing in the "Economic Times" dated 20 January, 1988;

(b) whether most of the advertisements telecast on Doordarshan are of big industrial houses;

(c) if so, whether it is having an adverse effect on the sale of goods produced by small scale industries; and

(d) if so, the step taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Any advertiser, big or small can book advertisements with Doordarshan. Depending on the market for each product, the advertiser may use the national network or regional network or local kendra. However, it is true that the advertisements on the national network are basically meant for producers/ manufacturers who are marketing in the whole country.

A number of small scale industries have been placing their advertisements on Doordarshan. In fact, the number of small scale industries advertising on Doordarshan during 1987-88 is higher than that of 1986-87.

Small scale industries have always been given the special facility of placing

advertisements on Doordarshan directly without going through advertising agencies. Small scale industries advertising directly on Doordarshan receive a commission of 15% on the total amount of advertisement charges.

[English]

Opening of Branch Post Offices

5740. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open Branch Post Offices in the country;

(b) if so, how many Branch Post offices are being opened;

(c) the number of proposals, placewise, received from the State of Orissa; and

(d) how many of them have been sanctioned, place-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For the Seventh Plan (1985-90) as a whole 6000 new post offices are proposed to be opened.

(c) and (d). Information is furnished in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Proposals Received for Opening of New Post Offices in Orissa.

Sl. No.	Place	Postal Division
1	2	3
1.	Nuasomeswarpur	Puri
2.	Siminai	Dhenkanal

1	2	3
3.	Birlaxmanpur	Koraput
4.	Chitra	Koraput
5.	Phupugam	Koraput
6.	Potrol	Koraput
7.	Gobire	Sundargarh
8.	Kadobahal	Sundargarh
9.	Dhruped	Keonjhar
10.	Dahigira	Sundargarh
11.	Indupur	Koraput
12.	Simulaguda	Koraput
13.	Telijore	Sundargarh
14.	Baddamermunda	Sambalpur
15.	Gudigaon	Sambalpur
16.	Paradeep Phusphats Ltd.	Cuttack South
17.	Pujariguda	Koraput
18.	Munja	Koraput
19.	Gadasila	Dhenkanal
20.	Dumurijore	Sundargarh
21.	Raosiam	Keonjhar
22.	Kutra	Sundargarh
23.	Balisankara	Sundargarh
24.	Govindapur	Sambalpur

1	2	3
25.	Keldamal	Sambalpur
26.	Kongurukonda	Koraput
27.	Telara	Koraput
28.	Dhanger	Sambalpur
29.	Janged	Sambalpur
30.	Bhainsadarha	Sambalpur
31.	Bhaleswar	Bolangar
32.	Saradhapalli	Sambalpur
33.	Bhimjore	Sambalpur

Sanctions have been issued for Post Offices specified at serials No. 1 to 16.

Policy of Sponsored Serials on Doordarshan

5741. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revise the policy of sponsored serials on Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (d). In order to improve the standard of serials and to have them handled by creative people in the field of art and films,

a new scheme has already been introduced by the Government last year. According to this scheme, producers and directors will be registered with Doordarshan for production of TV serials/series. Accordingly, advertisements were given in leading dailies in various regions inviting applications, the last date of receipt of which was 30.10.1987. A Selection Board consisting of eminent persons from the fields of film and communication has been constituted by the Government for scrutinising the applications and recommending a panel of producers/directors. The process of scrutinising these applications and registration of directors/producers is on. In future, proposals for production of serials/series for sponsorship would be invited from those who are registered with Doordarshan. With the introduction of this system, creative persons in the field of art and films will be encouraged to come forward for the production of sponsored serials.

Prices of Bulk Drugs and Formulations

tions; and

5742. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have told the drug manufacturers to roll back the increased prices of bulk drugs and formula-

(b) if so, the details thereof and their response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Due to Government's intervention the manufacturers of no-scheduled bulk drugs and formulations have agreed to reduce the prices. The details are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Name of the formulation	Pack size	Existing price/ Form-2 price	Revised Price after reduction
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	M/s Burroughs Wellcome	Aminophylline Tabs.	1000's	147.50	90.55
2.	M/s Burroughs Wellcome	Neosporin Powder	10 gm.	10.71	9.51
3.	M/s Sarabhai Chemicals	Clothalton Tabs.	10 x 10's	30.00	23.00
4.	M/s IEL	Fluothane	50ml. bottle	120.62	65.00
5.	M/s IEL	Fluothane	250 ml. bottle	577.86	299.00
6.	M/s Glindia Ltd.	Dilosyn Expectorant	450ml.	27.74	23.00
7.	M/s Glindia Ltd.	Fersolate Tabs.	500's	25.37	22.00
8.	M/s Glindia Ltd.	Prepalin Forte Inj.	6 x 2ml	43.98	30.00
9.	M/s Glindia Ltd.	Kapillin Inj.	6 x 1ml	12.00	9.00
10.	M/s Boehringer Knoll	Neocinum [®] Amps.	5 x 1ml.	12.50	11.00
11.	M/s Rallis India	Emitine Hcl.		35000.00	26000.00
12.	M/s Tamil Nadu Dadha	Calcium Lactate		29.75	*28.75
13.	M/s KSDPL	Vitamin A Acetate 0.5 MIU per gm. Dry Powder		2600.00	2100.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
14.	M/s KSDPL	Vitamin A Palmitate IMIU Pergm. Dry Powder		1500.00	1300.00
15.	M/s Roche Products	Vitamin A Acetate 0.5 MIU per G,		2400.00	2200.00
16.	M/s Roche Products	Vitamin A Palmitate 1 MIU per gm.		1500.00	1300.00
17.	M/s Roche Products	Vitamin A Palmitate 1.7 MIU per gm.		1500.00	1300.00
18.	M/s Serum Institute	ATS 750 IU		7.26	5.40
19.	M/s Serum Institute	ATS 750 IU		341.90	254.54
20.	M/s Serum Institute	ATS 1500 IU		12.42	9.24
21.	M/s Serum Institute	ATS 1500 IU		600.50	452.72
22.	M/s Serum Institute	ATS 10,000 IU		65.26	48.54
23.	M/s Serum Institute	ATS 20,000 IU		127.60	94.95
24.	M/s Serum Institute	ATS 50,000 IU		312.74	232.68
25.	M/s Serum Institute	Anti-snake Venom Serum (ASVS)		126.02	(a) 90.00
					(Govt. Supply)
					(b) 108.00
					(trade margin)

* Company voluntarily reduced.

Ban on Overtime Allowance in Central Public Sector Undertakings

5743. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHA-MAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced a ban on overtime allowance in the Central public sector undertakings;

(b) whether any undertaking has been exempted from this ban;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) when Government propose to lift this ban?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Writing off of loans of Public Sector Enterprises

5744. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether loans worth Rs. 219.10 crores given to six public sector enterprises under his Ministry have been written off by Union Government by the end of the current year;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(c) the names of six public sector enterprises of whom the loans have been written off; and

(d) whether there are more public sector enterprises which are being considered for writing off loans?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These public sector units under the Department of Public Enterprises have not been generating any internal resources and there was no possibility of their repaying Government loans. Hence, outstanding Government loans which had been released for meeting their cash losses have been written off.

(c) i) Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation Limited;

ii) Jessop & Company Limited;

iii) Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.;

iv) Bharat Brakes & Valves Limited;

v) Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.;

vi) Bharat Pumps & Compressors Limited.

(d) Proposals are processed on a case to case basis as and when need arises.

Crisis in Salt Industry

5745. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the unprecedented crisis in the salt industry in the country with high production and stagnant demand leading to massive pile up of stocks;

(b) if so, whether Government have analysed the reasons for situation prevailing in the salt industry;

(c) if so, the percentage of excess in the production of salt as against the overall off take during the last three years, year-wise, and the progressive percentage of rise in the closing stocks of salt at the end of each year; and

(d) the remedial measures being contemplated by Government to help the industry to tide over the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and

(b). Government is aware that there is accumulation of salt due to over production in all major salt producing centres on account of prevailing drought conditions.

(c) The percentage of excess in production of salt against the overall offtake during the last three years is as follows:

(in lakh tonnes)			
Year	Production	Offtake	Percentage of Excess Production
1985	98.75	79.48	24.24 %
1986	101.16	77.96	29.76 %
1987	99.00	79.82	24.03 %

The progressive percentage of rise in the closing stocks of salt each year for the last

three years is as follows:

Year	Stocks (as on 31st Dec.)	Percentage of rise in stocks over previous year
1985	47.44 lakhs	32.07 %
1986	63.46 "	33.77 %
1987	77.44 "	22.03 %

(d) Some of the steps taken by the Govt. to stimulate domestic and export demands to ease salt stocks accumulation are:

- (i) New Industrial units for production of soda Ash/Caustic Soda have been licensed. The present units have been advised to maximise their production in increase the consumption of salt.

- (ii) Fresh assignment of land for salt

manufacturing has been kept in abeyance for two years.

- (iii) Export of common salt has been decanalised and brought under O.G.L without any ceiling limit.
- (iv) Export of iodized salt has been decanalised with a ceiling limit of 5 lakh tonnes during 1987-88.
- (v) Minimum export price has been abolished.

Testing and analysis of samples of Coal India Ltd., in private laboratories

5746. CH. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to utilise the expertise of the Central Fuel Research Institute (CFRI) in resource quality assessment washing carbonisation combustion, gasification, briquetting and pollution monitoring;

(b) whether the Coal India Limited gets the samples tested and analysed in private laboratories instead of national laboratories of proven expertise and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government against the 'Mafias' and their agents in the plant who attempted to sabotage the modification in Sudamdih Washery to check the flow of coal outside the plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) Coal India Ltd., and its subsidiaries have been making use of the expertise of Central Fuel Research Institute for conducting scientific analyses and systematic investigations in the areas of coal washing, carbonisation and briquetting. Central Mine Planning and Design Institute also supplies coal cores to the various survey laboratories of CFRI for quality assessment which supplements the Resources Quality assessment carried out by CFRI.

(b) CFRI does not undertake the work of routine analysis of coal samples but only takes up special assignments as mentioned above. routine analysis is done in the laboratories of CMPDI and, if need be, in private laboratories having adequate facilities and expertise.

(c) There have been no attempts at sabotage of modifications carried out at Sudamdih Washery.

[Translations]

Opening of Telegraph Offices and Post Offices in Azamgarh and Ballia District of U.P.

5747. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in Azamgarh and Ballia districts of Uttar Pradesh where Telegraph offices and Post offices are proposed to be opened during 1988-89 and 1989-90;

(b) whether the places have been selected for the purpose?

(c) if so, the details in this regard; and

(d) the time by which these offices will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): *Telegraph Offices.* (a) Three Telegraph Offices in Azamgarh district and Two in Ballia district are proposed to be opened during 1988-89. Similarly, Four Telegraph Offices in Azamgarh district and One in Ballia district are proposed for the year 1989-90.

(b) Names of the places have not been selected as yet.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) There offices would start functioning during the course of year 1988-89 and 1989-90 in a phased manner.

Post Offices (a) Proposals for opening of new post offices in Azamgarh and Ballia

districts of Uttar Pradesh under Annual Plan 1988-89 have not yet been finalised. As regard 1989-90, the programme for that year is to be determined only after Annual Plan 1989-90 is finalised by the Planning Commission by the end of 1988-89.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

[English]

Use of HSD in Pump Sets Instead of LDO

5748. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers have started using the High Speed Diesel Oil for their water pump sets instead of LDO;

(b) if so, whether it is due to the non-availability of LDO at petrol pumps; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to make available LDO at petrol pumps?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) No, Sir. Both HSD oil and LDO are used, depending upon the design and specifications of the water pumping sets.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of the reply given to part (a) above.

LPG Connections in Delhi

5749. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is very slow progress in allotting LPG connections in Delhi;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to step up the allotment of LPG connections in Delhi; and

(c) the target set therefor for the year 1988-89 and the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) Release of new LPG connections had slowed down all over the country, including in Delhi, during last few months due to backlogs in refill deliveries to existing consumers on account of overall shortfall in the bulk availability of LPG, apart from movement, industrial relations and other operational constraints;

(b) Efforts are being made to maximise indigenous LPG production and also augment supplies through imports to the extent feasible. The situation is being closely monitored by the oil industry with a view to ensuring regular LPG supplies to the consumers;

(c) New LPG connections will continue to be released by the oil industry all over the country, including in Delhi, in a phased manner under its annual programme for enrolment of customers, subject to augmentation in availability of LPG and bottling capacity.

Implementation of Coal projects with Help of Federal Republic of Germany

5750 SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to implement some coal projects in the country with the help of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG);

(b) if so, the details of those coal proj-

ects and the cost thereof;

(c) how much cost out of that would be borne by the FRG Government; and

(d) when those projects are going to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF) : (a) Several countries including the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) provide financial and technical assistance to meet foreign exchange costs of mutually agreed projects in the coal sector.

(b) Remagundem-II opencast project of Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. with an approved cost of Rs. 147.16 crores has been agreed to be implemented with FRG assistance. FRG is also considering assistance for a coal beneficiation plant at Bina estimated to cost about Rs. 18.72 crores. FRG has also agreed to provide technical assistance for studies to identify suitable mining technology for complex underground projects at Chinakuri, Bhanora (West), Tandsi and Sethia.

(c) FRG assistance for the off-shore costs of Ramagundem-II project and the Bina beneficiation plant is expected to be upto DM 172 million and DM 20 million respectively.

(d) Ramagundem-II project is scheduled to be implemented in four years. The Bina beneficiation plant is likely to be completed within 15 months.

Recruitment in NPCC

5751. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether over a thousand workers

have been declared surplus in National Projects Construction Corporation and retrenchment orders of about 500 workers have been issued and on the other hand recruitment to various categories of staff is also taking place; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, the number of persons who have since been retrenched and the manner in which Government propose to rehabilitate them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b). Owing to closure/tapering of various works and after taking into consideration its manpower requirements, about 1050 workmen are estimated to be surplus by the NPCC. The NPCC offered alternate employment in the security discipline to 570 workers. About 70 workmen, who accepted the offer, have been absorbed in the Corporation. The remaining 500 workmen have been retrenched after payment of their arrears of pay, retrenchment compensation, gratuity, bonus etc. payable under the rules. No recruitment has been made by NPCC to those categories of staff in which retrenchment has taken place.

Improvement in Telephone System in Patna

5752. DR. C.P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the steps taken to improve the working of telephone system in Patna in Bihar State?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Following steps have been taken to improve the working of telephone system in Patna:-

i. Ducting of 8 Kms Underground cable is in progress

ii. Computerisation of directory In-

quiry (197) and Paperless Trunk Ticketing system have been proposed to be introduced.

iii. 6000 lines of old MAX I Patna and 1800 lines of Patliputra telephone exchanges have been planned to be replaced by 7000 lines and 3000 lines electronic telephone exchanges by March, 1989.

Along with installation of E-10 B electronic exchange in Patna, PCM (Pulse Code Modulation) junctions from Patna to Rajendarnagar, Patna city and Patliputra have also been planned to be introduced.

Facilities to Class III and IV Employees of Telecommunications Department in Gujarat

5753. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the facilities like housing etc. being given in Saurashtra, Kutch and Gujarat to Class III and Class IV employees of Telecommunications Department,

(b) how many of these employees have been provided residential accommodation during 1-1-1982 to 29-2-1988 at various places;

(c) the target for the allotment of residential accommodation to these employees during 1988, 1989 and 1990, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of quarters likely to be constructed for them during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The residential quarters are not allotted on the basis of rank but on the basis of Pay drawn by the employee.

Roughly, it can be said that there are 299 residential quarters available for allotment of Class III employees and 1068 quarters available for allotment to Class IV employees.

(b) During the period 1.1.82 to 29.2.88, 580 of the above employees were allotted quarters in Gujarat and 139 in Saurashtra.

(c) It is anticipated that in the years the percentage satisfaction of employees vis-à-vis the number of residential quarters likely to be available for allotment will be as follows:

1987-88	4.11
1988-89	4.8
1989-90	5.7

(d)	Saurashtra:	12
	Gujarat	400

Out of Turn Telephone Connections

5754. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS/pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephones sanctioned out of turn on the recommendations of Members of Parliament in Delhi during 1987-88;

(b) the number of such telephones sanctioned in other major cities;

(c) the number of these telephones sanctioned by the General Manager and the Minister;

(d) the general policy followed by the General Manager in sanction the telephones out of turn; and

(e) the number of applications pending for out of turn allotment of telephone at present?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The number of telephone connections sanctioned on out of turn basis in Delhi on the recommendations of the Members of Parliament during the period from 1-4-87 to 29-2-1988 is 669 as per available information.

(b) and (c) .The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The information is given in the Statement below.

(e) No separate record is being maintained in this regard.

OYT-Special category:

Government , Public Sector undertakings, Joint Sector Undertakings, foreign exchange earners, retired officers of public sector undertaking.

Non-OYT-SS category

Retired Central/State Government officers, foreign missions and embassies, UN Organisations, M.Ps. M.L.As./ M.L.Cs etc. and distinguished persons.

[translation]

DAVP Advertisements to Newspapers

5755. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM. Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

STATEMENT

Permanent telephone connections can be sanctioned by the General Managers of Telecommunication Circles/Telephone Districts on out of turn priority in following cases:

- i) Additional telephone lines with 'incoming only' facility can be provided on out of turn basis to inquiry, information and complaint services of public utilities under Non-OYT/General Manager category.
- ii) Additional junctions with 'incoming only' facility to PBXs/PABXs under OYT-General category based on traffic requirements.
- iii) Additional connection in lieu of an external extension due to an area change in a multi-exchange telephone system when the 'main telephone' or its external extension is involved in the area transfer.
- iv) In specially deserving cases on merits in:

(a) whether there is an arrangement for issue of advertisements of Union Government by Directorate of Advertisement and Visual Publicity;

(b) whether government's policy is to encourage small and medium newspapers; and

(c) if so, the value of such advertisements issued to big, small and medium daily newspapers during 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The facilities extended to small and medium newspapers are indicated in the statement below.

(c) The value of advertisements issued to big, medium and small daily newspapers during 1987-88 (April-September 1987) is as under:

Big	Rs. 2,19,96,311.00
Medium	Rs. 1,03,36,000.00
Small	Rs. 39,39,713.00

STATEMENT

(A) FACILITIES EXTENDED BY PRESS REGISTRAR:- At present, the following facilities are available to small and medium newspapers in matter of allocation of newsprint etc;

- i) Small newspapers with a circulation upto 2,000 copies are not required to give chartered accountant's certificate while applying for allotment of newsprint;
- ii) The newspapers with an annual entitlement of less than 300 MT are given the option to obtain imported news print either in part or in full;
- iii) The newspapers which are printed on sheetfed machines are given an additional 5% of

their entitlement for conversion of reels into sheets;

- iv) Small newspapers with a circulation upto 5,000 copeis are given allowance of 10 to 20% of copies distributed free, returned unsold or printed but neither sold nor distributed free, while calculating their entitlement of newsprint, and 10 to 15% for newspapers with circulation between 5,000 copies and 10,000 copies. In the case of others the percentage is 5 to 10.
- v) The small newspapers are totally exempted from payment of customs duty on imported newsprint which is Rs. 550/- PMT. Medium newspapers are required to pay the duty @ 275/- PMT.
- vi) The newspapers with annual entitlement of upto 50 tonnes are allowed to take the entire quantity in one or two instalments as against quarterly allocations.

B) FACILITIES EXTENDED BY THE DIRECTORATE OF ADVERTISING AND VISUAL PUBLICITY.

Under the existing advertising policy of the Government of India, the following facilities have been extended to language newspapers in general and 'Small and Medium' newspapers in Particular:

- i) The general eligibility requirement of paid circulation is 1000 copies per issue. Relaxation is, however, permissible in the case of the following:-
 - a) Specialised/Scientific/Technical Journals with a paid cir-

ulation of 500 copies per issue:-

- b) Sanskrit newspapers/journals and newspaper/journals published in backward, border or remote areas or in tribal languages are primarily meant for tribal readers with a minimum paid circulation of 500 copies per issue.
- II) In the matter of print area also relaxation is permissible to newspapers/journals published in tribal languages or primarily meant for tribal readership.
- III) Newspapers/journals with paid circulation upto 2000 copies are exempted from the requirement of submitting certificate of circulation from chartered accountant etc.
- IV) There is parity of rates in the matter of fixing advertisement rates i.e. no discrimination is made between the English newspapers and language newspapers. However, language papers periodicals upto a circulation of 10,000 copies enjoy a higher basic rate than their counterparts in English. A large number of small papers/periodicals borne on DAVP Media List fall in this category.

C. FACILITIES EXTENDED BY PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU

Newspapers: The Press Information Bureau (PIB), in pursuance of its policy of providing more and more services to the small and medium newspapers, gives a number of special facilities to them. Besides making available its general services such

as news releases and features, it has been supplying other types of news services such as science digests, agriculture news letters (Krishi Patrika), ebonoid blocks, charbas (for Urdu papers only) and illustrated photo features.

News Services: A number of services tailored to the needs of small papers have been introduced. In-depth stories written in simple and capsule form covering developments in various spheres such as science, economic growth, agriculture, health and family welfare are prepared and supplied to them in all major languages of the country. A weekly news digest Gramin Patra Seva primarily meant for small papers was introduced in Hindi in 1977.

Photo Services The Bureau also supplies illustrated photo features ebonoid blocks to small papers. The Charba services, which consist of Zinc block for use in Urdu Litho Print, have become quite popular.

Special Services Cell: The Bureau has set up a special service cell at the headquarters with representatives in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras. The Cell is entrusted with the task of preparing field based development stories and making them available to the language newspapers. The emphasis is on providing locally relevant photographs, cartographs and ebonoid blocks.

Press Parties: Organising press parties to various Central Government projects is another important activity of the bureau which enables representatives of the press to have first hand knowledge of the developmental activity going on in different parts of the country. Representatives of different papers are taken at frequent intervals to selected projects for this type of special study. Language and small and medium papers get representation in these conducted tours.

Accreditation: Accreditation rules have been liberalised to extend greater facilities to small and medium papers. As per rules, only newspapers with a circulation of over 5,000 copies are eligible for accreditation. In order, however, to assist the smaller papers, this condition has been relaxed and now two or more small newspapers can jointly seek accreditation for a common correspondent. The rules also provide that special consideration may be shown to newspapers devoted to science and technology and to those published from hilly or backward areas, or from regions under-developed in terms of information and communication. The Bureau's mailing list now contains a large number of small and medium newspapers as well as correspondents accredited on their behalf.

Projects for Development of Communication in Bihar

5756. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of on-going projects for development of communication in Bihar;

(b) the details regarding progress of these projects; and

(c) the names of the schemes proposed to be started in the coming years and the time by which the same will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Communication Facilities in Mathura District, Uttar Pradesh

5757. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be

pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mathura district of Uttar Pradesh has been absolutely lacking in communication facilities;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that telephones in this district remain out of order for many days; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by Government for smooth functioning of communication system in the said district?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Not applicable in view (a) above.

(c) No, Sir, the telephone services are generally satisfactory.

(d) Question does not arise in view (c) above.

[English]

Setting up of Power Plants in Andhra Pradesh

5758. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of power in Andhra Pradesh which has been adversely affected due to drought;

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal to set up more power plants in the State to meet the minimum requirements of agriculture and industry;

(c) if so, the number of power plants to be set up in the State, the time by which

these are expected to be set up, expected power generation of the plants and extent to which these will meet the State's requirements; and

(d) if not the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) During the period April, 1987 to March, 1988, Andhra Pradesh faced an overall power shortage of about 11.5%. The power position in Andhra Pradesh was adversely affected due to inadequate rainfall resulting in low hydel generation.

(b) to (d). The power supply to various categories of consumers is decided by the State Authorities keeping in view the overall position regarding demand and availability. The Seventh Plan envisages commissioning of additional capacity of about 838.5 MW comprising 628.5 MW hydro and 210 MW thermal in Andhra Pradesh. Details of these projects and their expected commissioning are given in the statement below. In addition, the state will also get its share of power from the Central Sector projects under implementation in the Southern Region. To the extent possible assistance is also provided to Andhra Pradesh from the Central Sector projects in the Region as well as from the neighbouring systems.

STATEMENT

Schemes Identified in Andhra Pradesh for Commissioning During Seventh Plan

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Capacity (MW)</i>	<i>Expected commissioning</i>
1.	Nagarjunasagar H.E. Scheme Stage-II	100	Commissioned
2.	Srisailem H.E. Scheme Stage-II	330	Commissioned
3.	Pochampad H.E. Scheme.	27	Commissioned
4.	Penna Ahobilam H.E. Scheme	20	1989-90
5.	Nagarjunasagar L.B. Canal H.E. Scheme	60	89-90
6.	Nagarjunasagar R.B. Canal H.E. Scheme	30	89-90
7.	Kakatiya Canal H.E. Scheme	1.5	
8.	Vijaywada Thermal Station Extension.	210	89-90
9.	Balimela H.E. Scheme	60	8th Plan.

[*Translation*]

**Godown of Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan,
New Delhi**

5759. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that almost all the godowns of Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi are functioning in the basements of buildings;

(b) whether it is also a fact that fire accidents due to short circuit have occurred many times in these godowns;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that no adequate arrangements for safety of life and property have been made although the Fire Department had complained in this regard; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to take immediate steps in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan maintains four godowns at New Delhi, out of which three are located in the basements of the buildings.

(b) Two minor fire accidents had occurred due to short circuit in the stair-case leading to Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan's godowns where electric meters belonging to other parties are also installed.

(c) Adequate number of fire extinguishing equipments of I.S.I. specification duly approved by Fire Fighting Department have been installed in all the godowns of Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi. No complaint has been received from the Fire Department regarding inadequacy of fire fighting equipment in the godowns. Steps are being taken by the KVIC to have alterna-

tive exit and also to provide automatic sprinklers in the godowns to make them safe against fire hazards.

(d) KVIC has purchased a piece of land from D.D.A. for constructing their own godowns. As soon as the building is ready, the godowns would be shifted to the new location.

[*English*]

Industries Manufacturing Insecticides

5760. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of industries manufacturing insecticides both in public and private sector separately;

(b) the names of insecticides being manufactured in those industries;

(c) whether any instructions have been issued to those industries to follow safety measures;

(d) -whether Government have any check on those industries;

(e) whether there is any small industry also in this field; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

(c) and (d). Industrial Licences for manufacture of pesticides are issued after obtaining clearance from the concerned State Pollution Control Board about adequate measures under the norms for safety and hazard control. These State Boards monitor the safety and pollution

practices of the plants and take necessary measures for enforcement.

(e) and (f). There are number of small scale units manufacturing insecticides tech-

nical material. Their names also figure in the statement referred to in reply to parts (a) and (b) of the question. Apart from these a number of other SSI units make insecticides formulations.

STATEMENT

List of Insecticides Manufacturers in the Country.

<i>Sl. No. Name of the Item</i>	<i>Name of the Company</i>
1. B.H.C.	1. IEL 2. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. P.S. 3. Kanoria Chemicals 4. Mico Farms 5. Pesticides & Brewers 6. Tata Chemicals
2. B.D.T.	1. Hindustan Insecticides LTD-P.S.
3. Malathion	1. Cynamid 2. Excel Ind. 3. Pesticides & Brewers 4. Pesticides India 5. Punjab United 6. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd-P.S. 7. IFCCO 8. Khatau Junkar 9. Shivalik Rasayani 10. M.P. United Chemicals 11. Ficom Organics 12. Himachal Pesticides & Chems. 13. Uttra Rasayan Udyog Ltd.,
4. Parathion	1. Bayer (India) Ltd. 2. Rallis India Ltd.
5. Metasystex	1. Bayer (India) Ltd.
6. Pentrothion	1. Bayer (India) Ltd. 2. Cyanamid India Ltd. 3. Rallis India
7. Fenthion	1. Bayer (India) Ltd.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Item</i>	<i>Name of the Company</i>
8.	Dicofol	1. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd-P.S.
9.	Dimethoate	1. Rallis (I) Ltd (Regoor Tech) 2. Shaw Wallare 3. Mico Farms 4. Khatu Junker Ltd.
10.	DDVP	1. Hindustan Ciba Geigy 2. Sudarshan Chem.
11.	Quinalphos	1. Sandoz (India) Ltd. 2. Sudarshan Chem. 3. Gujrat Insect.
12.	Monocrothophes	1. Hindustan Ciba Geigy. 2. Sudarshan Chem 3. NOCIL
13.	Carbaryl	1. Paushak Ltd. 2. Union Carbide (Since closed)
14.	Phosphamidon	1. Hindustan Ciba 2. Sudarshan chem
15.	Lindane	1. Mico Farms
16.	Phosalene	1. Volrho Ltd.
17.	Thimet (Phorate)	1. Cynamid India Ltd. 2. Pesticides India
18.	Ethien	1. Rallis (India) Ltd. 2. Shaw Wallace 3. Pesticides India
19.	Endosulphan	1. Bharat Pulvg. 2. Excel India.
	Envalorate	1. Searle India Ltd. 2. Gujarat Inssec. Ltd. 3. United Phos 4. Rallis India
20.	Cypermethirin	1. IEL

*Sl. No. Name of the Item**Name of the Company*

2. Bharat Pulvg.

3. NOCIL.

*P.S. — Sector Unit

Foreign collaborations

5761. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 1 March, 1988 to unstarred Question No. 1136 regarding foreign collaborations and state:

(a) the break-up of the 2834 proposals for foreign collaboration, country-wise and industrial category-wise;

(b) the number of proposals in which Indian partner belongs to the first twenty industrial houses; and

(c) the break-up of the proposed projects by State of location?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Government has approved 1024, 957 & 853 foreign collaboration proposals in the years 1985, 1986 & 1987. The country-wise and Industry-wise break-up of these collaborations is in statement-V and statement-II respectively.

(b) and (c). Statistical information regarding industrial-house wise and location wise break-up of foreign collaboration approvals are not maintained in Secretariat for industrial Approvals. As a result no centralised information is available.

STATEMENT—I

Country-wise break up of the Foreign Collaboration Approvals issued during the Period of 1985 to 1987

Sl. No.	Name of the Country of Collaboration	1985			1986			1987		
		Tot.	fin.	3a	Tot.	fin.	4a	Tot.	fin.	5a
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Argentina	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Australia	7	-	-	9	3	12	5	5	5
3.	Austria	14	4	16	9	6	2	2	2	2
4.	Bhama	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Bahrain	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
6.	Belgium	9	2	6	7	-	1	1	1	1
7.	Bermuda	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Brazil	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Bulgaria	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10.	Canada	15	6	15	9	6	4	4	4	4
11.	Cay Island Br. W. Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Czechoslovakia	7	-	4	5	1	5	5	5	5

1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	5a
13.	Denmark	12	1	7	2	11	3
14.	Cyprus	-	-	-	-	1	-
15.	Dubai	-	-	2	2	-	-
16.	Fareo Island	1	1	-	-	-	-
17.	Finland	4	1	5	1	2	2
18.	F.R.G.	180	36	183	40	149	39
19.	France	61	8	39	9	44	10
20.	G.D.R.	12	-	6	-	3	1
21.	Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Hong Kong	5	1	9	3	5	3
23.	Hungary	2	-	2	2	3	-
24.	Iran	-	-	1	1	-	-
25.	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Italy	56	11	58	8	50	10
27.	Japan	108	15	111	15	71	15
28.	Jordan	1	1	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	5a
29.	Korea (South)	5	-	14	1	15	3
30.	Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Liberia	1	1	-	-	-	-
32.	Luxemburg	-	-	1	-	-	-
33.	Malayasia	-	-	2	2	1	1
34.	Maxico	2	1	1	1	2	1
35.	Netherland	16	3	26	11	23	6
36.	Norway	3	1	7	3	2	-
37.	Newzealand	-	-	1	-	-	-
38.	Panama	-	-	-	-	1	1
39.	Poland	2	-	2	-	1	-
40.	Purtagal	2	1	-	-	-	-
41.	Romania	-	-	1	-	-	-
42.	Saudi Arabia	-	-	1	1	-	-
43.	Singapore	5	2	3	1	5	2
44.	Spain	3	-	7	2	5	1

1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	5a
45.	Sweden	29	4	29	7	19	4
46.	Switzerland	42	4	32	8	31	11
47.	Sri Lanka	1	4	-	-	-	-
48.	Taiwan	6	-	6	1	8	2
49.	Thailand	1	-	-	-	-	-
50.	Turkey	-	-	-	-	1	-
51.	U.A.E.	2	2	-	-	1	-
52.	U.K.	147	26	130	23	122	27
53.	U.S.A	197	66	189	71	196	57
54.	U.S.S.	4	-	5	-	6	2
55.	Yugoslavia	6	-	-	-	3	1
56.	N.R.I.	52	36	25	8	28	27
Total		1024	238	957	240	853	242

STATEMENT—II

List of Industry-wise break-up of Foreign Collaboration Cases Approved by the Govt. during the Period of 1985 to 87

Sl. No.	Name of the Industry	1985	1986	1987
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Mettallurgical Industries	53	45	29
2.	Fuel	20	3	1
3.	Boilers & Steam Generation Plants	13	5	1
4.	Prime Movers (other than Elect. Generators)	15	-	-
5.	Electrical Equipment	205	175	183
6.	Telecommunication	36	37	16
7.	Transportation	101	53	39
8.	Industrial Machinery	152	108	132
9.	Machine Tools	32	13	10
10.	Agricultural Machinery	3	3	-
11.	Earth Moving Machinery	11	-	-
12.	Misc. Machanical & Engg. Industry	45	47	50
13.	Commercial, Offices & House Hold Equipments	20	10	7

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Medical & Surgical Appliances	5	12	10
15.	Industrial Instruments	52	20	47
16.	Scientific Instruments	2	13	4
17.	Mathematical Surveying & Drawing Instruments	-	1	-
18.	Fertilizers	-	1	1
19.	Chemical (Other than Fertilisers)	69	107	84
20.	Photographic Raw Film and paper	-	5	2
21.	Dyestuffs	1	1	-
22.	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	5	10	13
23.	Textiles (including those dyes, printed or otherwise processed)	10	13	6
24.	Paper & Pulp including paper products	3	7	6
25.	Sugar	2	1	-
26.	Fermentation Industries	1	6	6
27.	Food Processing Industries	5	8	16
28.	Vegetable Oil & Vanaspati	-	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Soap, Cosmetics & Toilet preparations	2	2	-
30.	Rubber Goods	1	11	10
31.	Leather, Leather Goods & Packers	19	8	4
32.	Glue & Gelatine	1	1	-
33.	Glass	9	8	8
34.	Ceramics	27	20	18
35.	Cement & Gypsum products	9	11	7
36.	Timber Products	-	-	1
37.	Defence Industries	-	-	-
38.	Cigarettes	-	-	-
39.	Consultancy	23	5	47
40.	Misc. Industries	74	186	94
Total		1024	957	853

Beneficiaries of SESUY

5762. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 1.3.1988 to Unstarred Question No. 1224 regarding target for Self-Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth and state:

(a) the actual number of beneficiaries, State/Union Territory-wise, during the last three years;

(b) the actual amount utilised for capital subsidy during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the actual amount released to the beneficiaries, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL' RAO): (a) and (c). The statement showing number of beneficiaries sanctioned loan with amount under the SESEUY Scheme from 1984-85 to 1986-87 State/UT-wise is attached.

(b) Under the scheme the Central Government allocates to States only physical targets in terms of number of beneficiaries and do not allot funds to implement the scheme. The capital subsidy to the extent of 25% on each loan contracted is paid out of Central Budget routed through RBI to implement the scheme in the country. Details of capital subsidy actually utilised by the RBI beginning from 1984-85 to 1986-87 are given below:

Year	Amount utilised for release of subsidy by RBI (Rs. in crores)
1984-85	99.83
1985-86	76.48
1986-87	87.44

STATEMENT

No. of Beneficiaries Sanctioned Loan with Amount by Banks (State/UT Wise) under Self Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth from 1984-85 to 1986-87

As on 29.3.1988

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	1984-85		1985-86		1986-87	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3		4		5	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13084	2733.92	16518	3474.22	14919	3225.60
2.	Assam	7642	1629.91	4629	1026.55	5837	1494.87
3.	Bihar	14806	2674.97	26376	5055.03	22560	5460.78
4.	Gujarat	4072	665.96	6522	898.42	4924	696.45
5.	Haryana	5478	957.45	4782	908.68	4808	939.85
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2156	448.49	1591	353.25	1406	285.92
7.	J & K	1119	244.10	1095	234.52	708	157.16
8.	Karnataka	12810	2379.00	12837	2506.40	12100	2395.00
9.	Kerala	11907	2129.70	13033	2452.37	19015	3805.65

1	2	3	4	5
10.	M.P.	18065	3404.38	17224
			3368.20	16679
11.	Maharashtra	18667	3109.28	13848
			2631.12	13466
12.	Manipur	994	227.50	1491
			363.10	1493
13.	Meghalaya	313	62.92	111
			13.50	80
14.	Nagaland	269	58.60	166
			33.40	129
15.	Orissa	7599	1703.65	8757
			2039.64	8620
16.	Punjab	12212	2483.00	11677
			2373.65	15037
17.	Rajasthan	15382	2898.57	10986
			2162.46	10736
18.	Sikkim	49	10.30	49
			12.17	33
19.	Tamil Nadu	22500	4248.86	18722
			3744.64	18362
20.	Tripura	707	131.72	912
			175.12	909
21.	U.P.	34400	5981.21	26264
			4569.05	23197
22.	West Bengal	23101	4533.21	21885
			4349.14	20468
23.	A & N Islands	101	23.60	101
			24.56	80
24.	A. Pradesh	60	12.50	61
			15.31	22
				5.30

1	2	3	4	5			
25.	Chandigarh	300	62.00	394	82.74	416	94.20
26.	D & Nagar Haveli	68	13.42	40	7.76	19	4.46
27.	Goa, D & Diu	337	81.62	84	16.22	220	80.20
28.	Mizoram	202	32.12	104	14.86	233	45.16
29.	Pondicherry	400	50.68	465	73.06	480	91.26
G. Total		228888	42952.72	220724	42999.22	216956	46990.78

Central Public Sector Investment in Bihar

5763. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total Central public sector investment in Bihar as on 31 March, 1987;

(b) the annual turn-over, profit/loss and the number of employees of these undertakings; and

(c) the new investment proposed or under implementation by Union Government in Bihar with brief particulars of the Projects and the target date for completion?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). Total investment in terms of gross block of various public sector units located in Bihar as on 31-3-87 was Rs. 6969.20 crores employing a total number of 4.53 lakhs. Total turnover and profit/loss of the enterprises with their head offices located in Bihar were Rs. 2684.71 crores and Rs. (-)241.26 crores respectively.

(c) The 7th Plan provides a total investment of Rs. 1328 crores in the industrial and mineral sectors of Bihar brief particulars of which are given in the Statement below. Target date of completion projects wise is not available.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Enterprises</i>	<i>Brief particulars of the Projects</i>	<i>Outlay envisaged in the 7th Plan (Rs. in crores)</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	i) Bokaro Steel Plants 4-million tonne expansion	503.76
		ii) Kiriburu Iron Ore Mines expansion	1.17
		iii) Bokaro Steel Plant- Captive Power Plant	20.73
		iv) Meghahataburu Iron Ore Projects	23.89
		v) Test Coke oven Complex	3.26
		vi) Additions, modifications, replacement, renewals etc. to Bokaro Steel Plant equipment	60.00
		vii) Other continuing scheme	

1	2	3	4
		of Bokaro Steel Plant	1.20
		viii) Debottlenecking Programme of Bokaro steel Plant	160.00
2.	Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	i) Chasnala Colliery development	10.73
		ii) Chasnala Colliery Balancing facilities	22.65
		iii) Power supply to Ropeway & Colliery	0.11
		iv) Reconstruction of Chasnala mine, Titpur colliery etc.	25.00
3.	Bharat Refractories Ltd.	i) Bandaridah Unit Expansion	0.99
		ii) Additions, modifications, Renewals etc.	40.00
		iii) Tenughat Dam Project	12.00
4.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	i) Mosabani Mine	0.60
		ii) Surda Mine Expansion	0.50
		iii) Modernisation of Ghatsilal	16.00
		iv) Pollution control, telling dam, modernisation etc.	10.84
		v) Kendadih mine expansion	1.00
		vi) Molybdenum recovery at Raka	1.00
		vii) Feasibility Studies	3.00
		viii) Capital Mine development	10.00
		ix) Replacement and renewals S & T etc	32.00

1	2	3	4
5.	Fertilizer Corporation of India	i) Coke oven battery and power plant ii) Sindri Rationalisation iii) Replacement, renewals etc. at Sindri unit iv) Captive power plant at Barauni unit v) Revampin at Barauni vi) Filled by storage, ammonia storage facilities etc. at Barauni unit vii) Replace & renewals at Barauni unit	50.89 10.00 4.20 23.24 20.00 1.14 5.40
6.	Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd.	i) Mining Project ii) Sulphuric acid/SSP plant rehabilitation iii) Science & Technology Projects	0.10 40.30 1.00
7.	Projects & Development India Ltd.	i) Catalyst modernisation ii) Continuing schemes iii) Science & Technology Projects iv) R & D Projects	14.90 13.28 2.40 16.75
8.	Bharat Wagon & Engineering Limited.		7.00
9.	Heavy Engineering Corpn.	i) Continuing scheme ii) Replacement, Renewals Township, R & D etc,	14.46 9.86

1	2	3	4
		iii) Technology updating & Crankshaft Project	30.68
10.	Uranium Corporation of India Ltd	i) Naruapahar Mine	35.60
		ii) Turamidih Mill & Mine	40.19
		iii) Other continuing Schemes	11.86
		iv) New Mine at Turamidih	0.50
		v) Exploratory mine development	1.45
11.	Mica Trading Corpn. Ltd.	i) Various Schemes	12.00
Total			1327.63

Many of the above projects are continuing from the 6th Plan Period and many will continue in the 8th Plan period. Their target dates of completion are not available.

**Publications Brought out by
Publications Division**

5764. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the language-wise number of publications brought out by the Publications Division during 1987-88;

(b) the total number of copies, language-wise;

(c) the number of copies language-wise

in stock, along with the number of titles as on 31 March, 1987 and at the end of the current financial year; and

(d) the value of the stock on these two dates?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT):
(a) and (b). The information is given in the statements I and II.

(c) and (d). The stock registers of the Division are being maintained only financial yearwise and the stock figures and as on 31.3.1987. Figures for current financial year are only being compiled. The requisite information is given in statement III below.

STATEMENT - I

Language-wise number of books and number of copies brought out by the Publications Division during 1987-88 (upto 22.3.88) are given below:

BOOKS

Sl. No.	Language	No. of titles	No. of copies
1.	English	29	98,000
2.	Hindi	23	98,000
3.	Regional languages		
	i)	Assamese	3 9,000
	ii)	Bengali	2 4,000
	iii)	Kannada	1 2,000
	iv)	Oriya	1 2,000

STATEMENT—II

Particulars of Journals brought out by the Publications Division

Name of the Journal	Language	Periodicity	Average print order	Total number of copies printed
1	2	3	4	5
Aikal	Hindi	Monthly	6500	78000
Aikal	Urdu	Monthly	6300	75600
Kurukshetra	English	Monthly	13000	156000
Kurukshetra	Hindi	Monthly	4500	54000
Bal Bharti	Hindi	Monthly	23000	276000
Indian & Foreign	English	Fortnightly	31000	744000
Review				
Yojana	English	Fortnightly	16000	352000
Yojana	Hindi	Fortnightly	8000	176000
Yojana	Assamese	Fortnightly	1200	26400
Yojana	Bengali	Fortnightly	2000	44000
Yojana	Gujarati	Fortnightly	1700	37400

1	2	3	4	5
Yojana	Marathi	Fortnightly	4500	99000
Yojana	Malayalam	Fortnightly	1500	33000
Yojana	Tamil	Fortnightly	13000	286000
Yojana	Telugu	Fortnightly	6000	132000
Yojana	Kannada	Monthly	2500	30000
Yojana	Punjabi	Monthly	800	9600
Yojana	Urdu	Monthly	700	8400
In the case of Yojana which have been shown as fortnightly there are 22 issues in a year whereas in the case of Yojana which have been shown as monthly there are 12 issues in a year.				
Employment News/ Rozgar Samachar	English	Weekly	2,48,231	1,29,08,000
	Hindi	Weekly	70,909	36,87,300
	Urdu	Weekly	1,400	72,800

STATEMENT-III**I. Detailed figures in respect of Books of Publications Division.**

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>No. of Titles</i>	<i>No. of copies on stock in 31.3.1987</i>	<i>Value of stock held as on 31.3.1987</i>
1.	Hindi	448	5,20,694	56,65,949.50
2.	English	629	5,41,863	1,24,05,769.40
3.	Assamese	12	21,658	1,46,771.50
4.	Bengali	31	30,972	3,22,881.25
5.	Gujarati	17	28,138	2,37,368.25
6.	Kannada	27	39,610	3,58,427.50
7.	Malayalam	29	12,214	1,49,242.20
8.	Marathi	43	65,467	5,83,769.50
9.	Oriya	14	10,733	53,921.75
10.	Punjabi	34	56,044	5,00,133.10
11.	Tamil	20	30,707	2,84,413.50
12.	Telugu	16	26,327	2,30,138.00
13.	Urdu	24	31,994	3,89,129.50

NB:- The data for the current financial year is not available

II. Journals of Publications Division record.

So far as the stock positions in respect of Journals of Publications Division is concerned, the printing is done on the basis of the number of copies to be sold and the number of complimentary copies.

The journals brought out by this Division are either sold out or supplied free as complimentary copies. Only a limited number of copies are kept for future reference and

Electricity from Natural Gas

5765. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken to generate electricity from natural gas;

(b) whether the Gas Authority of Indian

Limited has taken some steps in this regard in Delhi;

(c) if so, the time by which Delhi will have electricity generated from natural gas; and

(d) the details of the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). GAIL have submitted a proposal to supply gas to Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking for generation of electricity. This proposal is under Government's consideration.

Production of Paper

5766. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) the paper making capacity created in the country during the last three years;

(b) the target set in this regard for the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(c) the policy of Government in this regard; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The installed capacity for manufacture of paper and paperboard during the last few years is as follows:

Year (As on 1st Jan.)	Installed Capacity (in lakh tonnes)
1985	23.49
1986	26.55
1987	27.58
1988	28.51

(b) According to 7th Five Year Plan, the installed capacity of the industry in 1989-90 is reckoned at 27 lakh tonnes.

(c) and (d). Proposals for establishment of additional capacity are considered keeping in view the availability of raw materials and other relevant considerations. Paper industry is encouraged to use non-conventional raw materials. Paper and paperboard manufactured out of non-conventional raw materials is charged concessional excise duty. Full exemption is available for paper containing not less than 75% by weight of pulp from bagasse. Manufacture of writing, printing and wrapping paper from agricultural residues, wastes and bagasse has been delicensed.

Sick Industries in Madhya Pradesh

5767. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sick industries in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the sick industries will be nationalised or revived;

(c) whether any list of sick industries or any recommendation in relation thereto has been received from the State Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Data on sick industrial units assisted by banks in the country are collected by the Reserve Bank of India as per the definition of sickness adopted by it. As per the latest information available from RBI, the number of large and small scale sick industries as at the end of December, 1986 in Madhya Pradesh are 26 and 9895 respectively.

(b) For revival of sick industrial units Government of India have got a uniform policy for the whole country including the State of Madhya Pradesh. Some of the important aspects of the same are as follows:

i) The Government have enacted a comprehensive legislation namely 'The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985'. A quasi-judicial body designated as the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has been set up under the Act to deal with the problems of sick industrial companies in an effective manner, which has become operational with effect from the 15th May, 1987.

ii) The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for strengthening the monitoring systems and for arresting industrial sickness at the incipient stage so that corrective measures are taken in time.

iii) The banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabilitation packages for the revival of potentially viable units. The banks and financial institutions evolve rehabilitation packages for the revival of sick units.

iv) Reserve Bank of India have also issued

guidelines separately to the banks indicating parameters within which banks could grant reliefs and concessions for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units without reference to RBI both in the large and small sectors.

v) Government of India introduced a 'Margin Money Scheme' with a view to supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in reducing the incidence of sickness in the small scale sector. Under the liberalised scheme the maximum amount of assistance per unit available to sick small scale units for rehabilitation has been increased from Rs. 20000 to Rs. 50000.

(c) and (d). From the Government of Madhya Pradesh, no recommendations/suggestions regarding sick industries have been achieved in this Ministry.

(e). Does not arise.

Drilling IN Cauvery Basin

5768. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cauvery Basin having potential for oil is good enough to meet most part of the oil requirement of some of the States in the Southern region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any long-term plan for drilling in this basin has been chalked out; and

(d) if so, its broad features and the estimated capital outlay involved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). The basin is in exploration stage and the extent of hydrocarbon potential would be

known only after it is fully explored. However, as on 1-7-1987, estimated geological reserves of this basin are 9.39 million tonnes of oil and oil equivalent of gas.

(c) and (d). The plan for 1988-89 and 1989-90 is as under:

On land	1988-89 (BE)	1989-90 (Plan)
Rig Years	6.00	8.59
Metreage ('000)	33.80	52.05
Wells	10	18
Offshore		
Rig Years	2.67	1.83
Metreage ('000)	27.35	19.90
Wells	8	8

The estimated outlay for this basin during the VII Plan (Mid Term Review) for on-shore and offshore areas are Rs. 355.11 Crores and Rs. 190.25 Crores respectively.

Installation of Electronic Telephone Exchanges

5769. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of electronic telephone exchanges installed in the country so far and the total number of lines;

(b) whether the equipment of the telephone exchanges are being imported; if so, from which country;

(c) whether there is any proposal to manufacture all the telephone equipments and telephone exchanges in the country with the import of technology from abroad;

(d) whether any agreement has been made in this respect; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and by when the electronic telephone exchanges will be manufactured in the country?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) 133 local electronic telephone exchanges totalling about 5,78,632 lines have been installed in the country so far (upto 29.3.1988).

(b) Yes Sir, telephone exchange equipment have been imported from France, Japan, Holland and Norway.

(c) Yes, Sir, a factory has already been set up at Mankapur (Uttar Pradesh) to manufacture E-10 B electronic telephone exchange equipments.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) An agreement for Collaboration in Setting up the factory has been entered into between Indian Telephone Industries and M/s. CIT ALCATEL France. The factory has a rated capacity of 5 lakh lines per year. The factory commenced production in 1985-86.

Setting up of District Industries Centres in Orissa

5770. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Orissa State is one of the industrially backward States in the country;

(b) whether Government proposed a scheme to establish district Industries Centres in the country;

(c) if so, the number of such centres

established in the country so far and particularly in Orissa;

(d) whether the functioning of the District Industries Centres is reviewed by Union Government from time to time;

(e) if so, whether the performance of the District Industries Centres has been found to be satisfactory; and

(f) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to streamline the functioning of these centres?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) 8 Districts of Orissa have been identified as centrally backward districts namely Balasore, Bolangir, Budh Khondmals (Phulbani) as 'A' category backward districts and Kalhandi, Mayurbhanj, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar and Koraput as category 'B' backward districts.

(b) and (c). The DIC Programme is under implementation from 1978-79. There are 422 District Industries Centres all over the country. Out of which 13 are located in Orissa State.

(d) to (f). Regional Level Co-ordination Committees as well as Central Co-ordination Committee are periodically reviewing to streamline the functioning of District Industries Centres.

Requirement of LPG and Cylinders

5771. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement and the available stock of LPG per year;

(b) whether there is plenty of gas but there is only shortage of cylinders;

(c) if so, the annual production of cylin-

ders; and

(d) the steps being taken to increase the production of cylinders so that the gas which is being flared up may be used for domestic purposes effectively?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). The estimated total requirement of LPG during 1987-88 is about 1.74 million MT, as against the estimated indigenous production of 1.56 million MT. The shortfall is being met through imports. The availability of cylinders is adequate;

(c) The requirement of the oil industry of cylinders varies from year to year depending on the enrolment programme. For the year 1987-88, the oil industry had proposed procurement of about 25 lakh cylinders;

(d) Does not arise in view of (a), (b) and (c) above.

Naphtha Reformer Based Petrochemical Complex at Paradeep

5772. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd. (IPICOL) have applied to Government for issue of a letter of intent for a Naphtha reformer based petrochemical complex at Paradeep in Cuttack District;

(b) whether Government propose to issue the letter of intent in favour of IPICOL;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI

J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (d): Yes Sir. The application was however rejected by Government on techno-economic considerations.

Central Public Sector Investment in West Bengal

5773. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state;

(a) the names of existing Central Public Undertakings in West Bengal;

(b) the list of additional projects/units under implementation or consideration other than coal sector; and

(c) the estimated capital outlay in these projects?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Statement-I is given below.

(b) and (c). Statement-II is given below. Details of projects under consideration are not available.

STATEMENT-I

On 31.3.1987 there were 40 Central Public Sector Enterprises with their headquarters located in West Bengal, as listed below:

Sl. No.	Enterprises
1	2
1.	Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.
2.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.
3.	Coal India Ltd.

1	2
4.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.
5.	I.B.P. Co. Ltd.
6.	Smith Stanistreet & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
7.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
8.	Damodar Cement & Slag Ltd.
9.	Bengal Immunity Ltd.
10.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.
11.	Bridge & Roof Co. (India) Ltd.
12.	Burn Standard Company Ltd
13.	Jessop & Co. Ltd.
14.	Mining & Allied machinery Corpn. Ltd.
15.	The Lagan Jute Machinery Co. Ltd.
16.	Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd.
17.	Weighbird (India) Ltd.
18.	Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.
19.	Balmer Lawrie & Company Ltd.
20.	Biecco Lawrie Ltd.
21.	Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.
22.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.
23.	National Instruments Ltd.
24.	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.

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1	2	1	2
25.	Central Inland Water Transport Corpn. Ltd.	33.	National Jute Manufacturers Corpn. Ltd.
26.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd.	34.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.
27.	Cycle Corpn. of India Ltd.	35.	NTC (West Bengal, Assam, Bihar & Orissa) Ltd.
28.	Hooghly Dock & Port Engineers Ltd.	36.	The Jute corpn. of India Ltd.
29.	Hindustan Paper Corpn. Ltd.	37.	Metal Scrap Trade Corpn. Ltd.
30.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	38.	Tea Trading corpn. of India Ltd.
31.	Rehabilitation Industries Corpn. Ltd.	39.	Hindustan Steelworks Construc- tion Ltd.
32.	Hooghly Printing Co. Ltd.	40.	National Insurance Co. Ltd.

STATEMENT-II

Details of new projects in the industrial & mineral sector other than coal sector envisaged during the 7th Plan period with the 7th Plan outlay are given below:

Sl. No.	Enterprise	Projects	Allocation in the 7th Plan (Rs. in crores)
1.	Indian Iron & Steel Company Limited.	Ductile iron span pipe project etc.	25.00
2.	Jessop & Co. Ltd.	Hydraulic components, manufacturing projects etc.	7.75

Mejla Thermal Power Project

5774. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the progress made in regard to the Mejla Thermal Power project of Damodar Valley Corporation with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINIS-

TRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): 95% of land has been acquired and the rest is under various stages of processing. Payment of compensation through the Government of West Bengal is in progress. Work on main Plant building has commenced. Work on boundary wall, temporary colony and temporary water supply scheme, office building & stores, site levelling and dressing is in progress. Orders for turbo-generator, boiler, EOT crane, temporary

sub-station, bulk civil works and structural works have been placed.

Closing Down of Chembur Unit of Union Carbide India Limited

5775. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Carbide India Ltd. have closed their unit at Chembur (Bombay);

(b) if so, whether the Union Carbide India Ltd. have refused to re-open their unit;

(c) if so, whether the Chembur unit is proposed to be taken over by a public sector unit like Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd; and

(d) if so, when will the action be completed?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). In April 1986, M/s Union Carbide India Ltd. shut down their Chembur unit carry out the normal maintenance work, etc. Subsequently, the company gave notice for closure of this unit under the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947; but the same was rejected by the Government of Maharashtra in public interest.

(c) and (d). Certain proposals/suggestions have been received from the Maharashtra Government and Workers' Union in this regard. The various implications of the proposals are under study.

Price of Cement

5776. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether cement price was expected

to decrease as a result of the revision of excise duty;

(b) whether the market price of cement has in fact increased by Rupees five; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to check profiteering?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) There is no price and distribution control on non-levy cement. Its price is subject to fluctuations and is determined by the forces operating in the market from time to time. The Cement Manufacturers' Association have reported that they have issued a Press Note on 2nd March, 1988 wherein it was inter-alia indicated that the net reduction in excise duty will be passed on to the consumers.

(b) The reports collected from the market do not indicate there is any general increase in the price of non levy cement to the extent of Rs. 5 per bag.

(c) Officer of the Development Commissioner for Cement Industry regularly monitors the non levy cement prices and where there is any indication of abnormal rise in the price, the matter is taken up with the Cement Manufacturers' Association for taking suitable steps to bring down the price. No report has been received about undue profiteering by the cement companies.

Manufacture of high powered Scooters

5777. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether permission has been given to scooter manufacturers to manufacture high powered scooters;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the latest progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). As per present policy, two-wheeler industry has been broad-banded and two wheeler manufacturers can manufacture scooters upto 350 cc engine capacity. Recently, M/s. LML Kanpur have been permitted to import technology for the manufacture of two wheeler scooter upto 250 cc engine capacity, from their existing collaborators.

(c) The company has so far not reported production of this range of vehicle.

Issue of Licences to NRIs

5778. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the number of applications pending with Government for issuing licences to the non-Resident Indians to establish industries in India as on 31 December, 1987?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): As on 31.12.1987, 22 applications, received from non-Resident Indians, for grant of industrial licence to set up industrial units in India, were pending disposals in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals, Deptt. of Industrial Development.

Demand and Production of Soda Ash

5779. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the demand and production of soda ash in the country annually;

(b) whether the demand of soda ash by the manufacturers of detergents is increasing day by day;

(c) the steps being taken to increase the production of soda ash to meet the demand; and

(d) the policy of Government in regard of allow import of soda ash during 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) The requisite information for the last two years is as under:

(fig. in lakh tonnes)

Year	Demand	Production
1986-87	10.90	983.12
1987-88	12.00	1011.00 (estimated)

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) (i) A new plant of Gujarat Heavy Chemicals with an annual capacity of 3.3 lakh tonnes is going to start production shortly.

(ii) In order to encourage indigenous production to meet the demand, Government has delicensed manufacture of Soda Ash (Standard solvey Process).

(d) As per the Import Policy just announced for 1988-89, Soda Ash continues to be under Open General Licence (OGL) for actual users.

Electrification of Villages in Goa

5780. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of villages yet to be electrified in Goa;

(b) the reasons as to why they could not be electrified so far; and

(c) the time by which the cent per cent electrification of Goan villages will be done and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of House.

Industrial subsidy to Goa

5781. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have some schemes on industrialisation, industrial finance and other allied matters in Goa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of industrial subsidy given to Goa;

(d) whether Government of Goa has made any representation in this regard to Union Government; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (e). Industrialisation of any area is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. However, the Central Government supplements their efforts by providing incentives/concessions etc. to the entrepreneurs for setting up industries in the industrially backward areas identified by the Central Government. Under the Central Investment

Subsidy Scheme the following amount has been reimbursed to Goa, Daman & Diu during the last three years.

Year	Amount reimbursed (Rs. in crores)
1985-86	2.52
1986-87	3.79
1987-88	6.31

The Government of Goa had requested for continuance of the scheme beyond 31.1.88. The scheme has been extended upto 31.3.88.

Experimental Branch Post Offices in Himachal Pradesh

5282. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister for COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 6 August, 1985 to Unstarred Question No. 2085 regarding experimental Branch Post Offices in Himachal Pradesh and state:

(a) the number of experimental Branch Post Offices which have been made permanent during the first half of the Seventh Plan, Circle-wise and their norms in Himachal Pradesh, district-wise;

(b) whether any of the 615 experimental Branch Post Offices functioning in Himachal Pradesh for over five years have also been made permanent during this period; and

(c) whether any concerted effort would be made for clearing the backlog for making such experimental Post Offices permanent as fulfil the norms?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) 20 experimental branch post offices in Himachal Pradesh

have been made permanent since 1.4.1985. Information in respect of other Circles is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

The norms followed do not vary from State to State or district to district. The norms for permanency are indicated in the annexed statement.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Since January 1987 extra-departmental post offices are no longer categorised as 'permanent' or 'temporary'. Such offices are retained subject to conditions of (i) permissible limit of loss and (ii) minimum income being satisfied in reviews carried out once every three-years.

STATEMENT

Conditions for Permanency of Extra-Departmental post offices

Experimental post offices in rural areas, except post offices opened and retained on NRC in 'limited interest' may be made permanent under the powers vested with the Heads of Circles provided such post offices are found to work as a result of two annual consecutive reviews, at a loss not exceeding Rs. 240 per annum per office.

Experimental post offices which have completed the maximum trial period of ten years may be made permanent on the basis of a Single annual review provided the loss does not exceed Rs. 24 per annum per office. Such experimental post offices can be made permanent even with a higher permissible limit of loss of Rs. 360 per annum provided no post office exists within a distance of less than 4.8 kms. Experimental post offices which have completed 10 years and are working at a loss beyond Rs. 360 but within Rs. 500 per annum may also be made permanent provided that the nearest post

office does not exist within a distance of less than 8 kms.

Notwithstanding what has been stated above, all extra-departmental post offices are now retained subject to conditions of minimum revenue and permissible limit of loss being satisfied in the course of periodical reviews. The periodicity of review is once in three years.

The permissible limits of loss now followed are as follows:

Rs. 2400 per office per annum (Rs. 4800 in the case of hilly, backward or tribal areas).

The minimum prescribed revenue is as follows:

33 1/2% of the cost of the post office: (15% in the case of hilly, backward and tribal areas).

Departmental Telephone in Himachal Pradesh

5783. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Departmental Telegraph Offices for Una, Palampur and Dehra of Himachal Pradesh have been planned and sanctioned on the basis of A Class Telegraph Traffic;

(b) if so, the dates of sanction and the likely dates for opening of these Departmental Telegraph Offices; and

(c) if not, the likely dates by which the offices would be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir. Departmental

Telegraph Offices for Una, Palampur and Dehra of Himachal Pradesh have not been sanctioned as the traffic is much below the prescribed norms for the conversion of Combined Telegraph Offices into independent Departmental Telegraph Offices.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Combined Post and Telegraph Offices at Una, Palampur and Dehra of Himachal Pradesh can be converted into Departmental Telegraph Offices when the traffic picks up to 500 daily average operations in each of these offices.

Production of Iodized Salt

5784. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the present production and requirement of iodized salt in the country;

(b) whether there is any shortage of this salt; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to meet the requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The actual production of iodized salt from 1.4.87 to 31.1.88 is about 13.8 lakh tonnes as against the target of 12 lakh tonnes. The total requirement of iodised salt for the whole country is expected to be of the order of 50 lakh M.T. However, the scheme of iodisation of entire edible salt in the country will be implemented in a phased manner keeping in view the decision to achieve universal iodisation of edible salt by 1992.

(b) and (c). No shortage of iodised salt has been reported from any part of the country. Against the target of 7 lakh tonnes

of iodised salt fixed for the year 1986-87 the actual production was 7.73 lakh tonnes. The target for this financial year has been fixed at 12 lakh tonnes. Against this target, production of 13.8 lakh tonnes has already been achieved till January, 1988.

Industries in Central Sector

5785. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new industries in the Central Sector so far set up or under implementation in the Annual Plans of 1986-87 and 1987-88, State-wise details thereof;

(b) the total allocation made for those industries, unit-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the expenditure incurred so far on those units, unit-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) Details of the large units so far set up in Central sector have been given in pages 181-198 of volume-I of the Public Enterprises Survey 1986-87 placed on the Table of the House on 25th February, 1988. Details of important projects costing more than Rs. 100 crores under implementation as on 31.3.1987 have been given in pages 86-90 of the same Public Enterprises Survey.

(b) It is presumed that by allocation the honourable M.P. means actual capital outlay for completed projects and latest revised capital cost estimate for projects under construction. The latter have been given in pages 86-90 of the Survey while the former is not available.

(c) State-wise-break-up of gross block of all public sector units as on 31.3.1987 has been given in the page Nos. 268 and 269 of

Volume-I of the said Survey. Unit-wise figures are not available.

Issue of Licences for Medium/Large Industries in Maharashtra

5786. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial companies or individuals requested for issuing of licences for setting up medium or large industries in Maharashtra during the last three years;

(b) how many of them were directed to establish their industries in no industry districts; and

(c) the names of the companies and other details of such proposals?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). During the calendar years 1985 to 1987 a total of 931 Industrial Licence applications for setting up of industries in the State of Maharashtra were received. Only one district in Maharashtra viz. Gadchiroli has been categorised as a 'No Industry District'. Letters of intent issued so far against the above mentioned licensing applications include 3 (three) letters of intent granted to Shri Rajan Shivnath, Dr. R.S. Kagzi and Shri R.C. Bagrodia, for setting up new undertakings in Gadchiroli district for manufacture of blended & Synthetic Spun Yarn, Cotton Yarn and Extensible Kraft Paper.

Revision of Bathing Soaps Rates

5787. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many times the prices of bathing soaps have undergone revision during the last one year;

(b) the ingredients used in the making of different kinds of bathing soaps like Liril, Palmolive etc.;

(c) the details of prices of the ingredients that have undergone revision during the last one year;

(d) whether the manufacturers have generally floated a scheme for sales promotion after every revision of prices;

(e) whether the incentive scheme money comes from the margin of profits of the manufacturers or from the increased sale prices charged from consumers; and

(f) if so, whether any study has been made in the modus operandi of the manufacturers in the revision of rates to the detriment of the consumers and inflationary trends?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The prices of some of the popular bathing soaps have been revised by a maximum of four times during the last one year.

(b) The major ingredients used in the manufacture of bathing soaps are vegetable oils/fatty acids, chemicals, perfumes and packing materials.

(c) Oil costs alone constitute about 60% of the total manufacturing costs of soaps. According to the industry, the prices of various soapery oils have risen by more than 50% in 1987 over the last year. Other manufacturing costs have also gone up marginally.

(d) to (f). Sales promotion is a continuing activity of soap manufacturers. No study has been made by the Government on the incentive scheme offered or the modus operandi adopted by manufacturers, as the

soap industry is not subject to price and distribution controls by the Government.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**Electronic Telephone Exchanges in
ahmednagar in Maharashtra**

5788. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to replace the telephone exchange by electronic exchanges in Maharashtra particularly in ahmednagar district of the State in the current Plan period;

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir. 5000 lines E-10B electronic exchange is planned for Ahmednagar in the 8th Five Year Plan.

(b) Details are shown in the Statement given below.

(c) Not applicable in view of (a) and (b) above.

STATEMENT

Details of Electronic Exchange in Maharashtra State

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the exchange</i>	<i>Name of district</i>	<i>Type of exchange</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Ashti	Wardha	C-DOT RAX 128 Port
2.	Deoli	Wardha	
3.	Karanja	Wardha	
4.	Sindhi	Wardha	
5.	Samudrapur	Wardha	
6.	Majori Khadam	Chandarpur	
7.	Sindewahi	Chandarpur	
8.	Gondpipri	Chandarpur	
9.	Nagbhir	Chandarpur	
10.	Bhadrawati	Chandarpur	

1	2	3	4
11.	Someshwarnagar	Pune	
12.	Khedalezunce	Nasik	
13.	Lasurna	Pune	
14.	Bori	Pune	
15.	Varssai Jite	Kolaba	
16.	Kolad	Kolaba	
17.	Parali	Kolaba	
18.	Borlimandla	Kolaba	
19.	Chowk	Kolaba	
20.	Aijwali	Kolaba	
21.	Karjet	Kolaba	ILT 512 Port
22.	Shrivardhan	Kolaba	
23.	Nagothana	Kolaba	
24.	Roha	Kolaba	NEAX 61 S
25.	Pravaranagar	Ahmednagar	
26.	Mahad	Kolaba	
27.	Gadchiroli	Gadchiroli	

Licences to Petrol Dealers for Selling Kerosene in Maharashtra

5789. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the number and other details of petrol dealers in Maharashtra, district-wise, who have been given licences to sell kerosene oil during the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): The oil industry has not issued any permits to the petrol/diesel dealers in Maharashtra to sell kerosene during the period referred to.

Bulk Drugs under Licensing

5790. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be

pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reversed their decision to bring back 82 bulk drugs under licensing;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the policy has exempted new drugs?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The facility of delicensing is also available for introduction of new bulk drugs.

Projects of Coal India Limited Behind Schedule

5791. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of projects of Coal India Limited have fallen behind schedule;

(b) if so, the number and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the projects behind schedule have shown a declining trend since 1985-86?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present, there are 29 projects which are behind schedule due to delays in (i) acquisition of land (ii) delayed supply of plant and equipment and (iii) for various reasons in development activities.

(c) No, Sir. Number of delayed projects

have increased mainly due to land acquisition problems.

Order from Yugoslavia for Maruti Udyog Ltd.

5792. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Maruti Udyog Ltd. has bagged big order from Yugoslavia; and

(b) if so, what is the quantity and amount of the said order?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) does not arise.

Deterioration of Telephone Service in Calcutta

5793. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a large number of complaints regarding inefficient services on enquiry telephone numbers 196, 198 and 199 in the city of Calcutta.

(b) the reasons for deterioration of services on these numbers; and

(c) the steps taken to check negligence?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir. A few complaints were received against 198 and 199 services. There is no service as 196 in Calcutta.

(b) There is no serious deterioration of services on 198 and 199 except during the

recent employees' strike.

(c) Special steps like augmenting the circuits, training the operative staff and improvement of the maintenance have been taken to further improve the customer satisfaction.

Complaints About Non Delivery of Money orders in West Bengal

5794. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received about the non delivery of money orders and insured letters during 1986 and 1987 in West Bengal;

(b) the number of payees to whom payments have been made of their money orders and insured letter alongwith the amount paid; and

(c) the number of payees to whom payment has not been made and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The number of complaints about non delivery of money orders and insured letters (including regd. Letters) in respect of West Bengal Circle for the year 1986 and 1987 is as follows:

	1986	1987
(i) Money orders/ T.M.O.	5423	6606
(ii) Insured Letters (including Reg. letters)	541	539

(b) Out of the cases referred to in para (a) above where ever non payment/wrong

payment of money order has been established, claims were settled. Likewise compensation in case of Insured letters, was sanctioned where ever it was admissible as per rules.

As the disposal of complaints is service oriented and not value oriented, details of amount/value paid are not available .

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to (b) above.

Post Offices in West Bengal.

5795. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in West Bengal which do not have a post office; and

(b) the time by which all these villages would be provided with one post office?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS SHRI VASANT SATHE: (a) There are 31,056 villages in West Bengal which do not have a post office at present.

(b) There is no policy of providing a post office in every village but providing postal facility is under consideration.

Decline in Production of Telephone Instruments

5796. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be please to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in production of telephone instruments by the Indian Telephone Industries over last three years; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND
MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI
VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Loss Making Public sector Units

5797. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PURO-
HIT:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to
state:

(a) whether out of 66 loss making public
sector units, 36 have registered increased
losses in the first six months of the current
financial year as compared to last year;

(b) if so, the names of those public
sector undertakings;

(c) the steps Government are taking for
their improvement; and

(d) whether any guidelines have been
issued by Government to these undertak-
ings?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI
J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A
statement showing the names of 36 such
public sector undertaking is given below.

(b) The steps taken by the Government
for performance improvement are indicated
at page No. 179 of Volume-I of Public Enter-
prises Survey 1986-87 placed on the Table
of the House on 25th February, 1988..

(d) No guidelines have been issued
specifically to these undertaking.

STATEMENT

S. Name of the enterprises

1	2
1.	Indian Iron & steel company.
2.	India Firebricks & Insulation Co. Ltd.
3.	Kudremukh iron Ore Co Ltd.
4.	Bharat Cooking coal Ltd.
5.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.
6.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuicals Ltd.
7.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.
8.	Food corporation of India.
9.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.
10.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.
11.	Braithwaite & Co Ltd.
12.	Biecco Lawrie Ltd.
13.	National Instruments Ltd.
14.	Semi-conductor Complex Ltd.
15.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.
16.	Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.
17.	Garden Reach shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd.
18.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.
19.	Scooters India Ltd.
20.	Hindustan Paper corporation Ltd.

1	2
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21. Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.
22. The Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd.
23. Nagaland Pulp and Paper Mills Ltd.
24. National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.
25. Rehabilitation Industries Corporation of India Ltd.
26. Tannery & Tootwear Corporation Of India Ltd.
27. Tyre Corporation of india Ltd.
28. NTC (Andra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala & Mahe) Ltd.
29. NTC (Gujarat) Ltd.
30. NTC (Madhya Pradesh) Ltd.
31. NTC (Maharashtra North) Ltd.
32. The Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.
33. North eastern handicrafts & Handlooms Development Corporation Ltd.
34. Delhi Transport Corporation.
35. Hotel Corporation of India Ltd.
36. Artificial Limbs MANUFACTURING corporation of India.

Joint Projects with Scottish Council Development and Industry

5798. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scottish Council Development and Industry is negotiating six point projects with India which will cost Rs. 30 crores:

(b) if so, whether this negotiation is also related to supply of equipment for coal and power projects;

(c) whether any agreement in this regard has been signed between the two countries;

(d) whether the Scottish Council has agreed to establish off-shore development activities in Karnataka;and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No Sir.

(b) to (e). In view of reply to part (a), do not arise.

Thermal Power Output

5799. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have recently initiated an action plan to galvanise the thermal power output in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent the thermal generation is likely to be enhanced and critical power problem in the country solved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (c). In order to off set the shortfall in hydel generation, a contingency plan was formulated and implemented to increase the thermal generation during 1987-88. various measures taken to increase thermal generation included re-scheduling of planned maintenance taking into account current performance of the unit, bringing back units under forced outage and planned maintenance within the shortest possible time, arranging for additional supplies of coal etc. as a result of these measures, the thermal generation during 1987-88 was more than the target by over 6 billion units.

[Translation]

Supply of Gas from Cauvery Basin

5800. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of gas from Cauvery Basin for commercial purposes has started;

(b) if so, in how much quantity;

(c) how much is the potential of this basin and;

(d) what is the plan to utilise fully the potential of this source?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) ONGC have started supplying natural gas @ 4000 cubic metre per day to M/s. Indian Steel Rolling Mills, Nagapatnam.

(c) The fields are presently at the delineation stage and are producing about 42,000 cubic metre of gas per day; the potential would be known after further exploration.

(d) commitments have been made to

i) M/s. Indian Steel Rolling Mills

ii) M/s. Kiran silicates and

iii) Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board.

Import of Technology and Machinery for Increasing Production of Coal

5801. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether efforts have been made to import technology and machinery from foreign countries for increasing the production of coal and improving the quality thereof?

(b) if so, the total amount spent so far thereon during the last three years; and

(c) the present position in regard to coal production consequent upon incurring this expenditure as compared to the targets fixed therefor and the demand thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) to (c). Selective import of technology to deal with specific geo-mining conditions from countries having long experience in such technologies has been made. Some machinery either not manufactured in India or covered under assistance agreements has been imported.

The value of orders placed expenditure incurred on the import of machinery during the last three years was about Rs. 200

crores. The expenditure incurred on import of technology during the same periods was about Rs. 9 crores.

The import of machinery and technolo-

gies is mostly for mines under development which shall reach their production capacity in later years. As for over all coal production targets and achievements, figures are given below:

(in million tonnes)

	<u>Coal India Ltd.</u>		<u>SCCL</u>	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
1985-86	133.50	134.11	16.00	15.66
1986-87	143.50	144.77	18.00	16.58
1987-88	158.00	141.24	20.00	15.27
	(Up to Feb. '88)	(Up to Feb. '88)		

Setting up of New Telephone Exchanges in Rural Areas.

5802. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts have been made during the last three years for setting up new telephone exchanges to ensure smooth and effective functioning of telephone system in the country and to make telephone facility available to the general public;

(b) if so, the number of general telephone exchanges and electronic exchanges set up during the last three years, year wise;

(c) the number of exchanges out of them set up in the rural areas; and

(d) the reasons for setting up lesser number of exchanges in rural areas as compared to the population of these areas?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) A total of 1738 telephone exchanges were set up during the period from 1.4.85 to 31.12.88 which included 146 of electronic type. The year wise break up is as follows:

85-86		86-87		87-88 (1.4.87 to 31.12.88)	
other than Elect.	Elect.	other than Elect.	Elect.	other than Elect.	Elect
732	34	790	29	70	83

(c) During the period 1.4.85 to 31.1.88 a total of 1009 telephone exchanges were set up in the rural areas. the year wise break up is as follows;

85-86	86-87	87-88 (1.4.87 to 31.1.88)
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636	296	77
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(d) A telephone exchange is set up on the basis of a minimum paid demand and not on the basis of population. The policy in regard to opening of small capacity telephone exchange of 9,25,50. and 100 lines capacity mainly in the rural backward and hilly areas lays down that there should be a minimum registered demand for 5, 10,23 and 46 respectively paid connections.

Construction of A.I.R. Station in Hill Areas of Uttar Pradesh

5803. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated amount to be spent in 1988-89 for the construction and expansion of various All India Radio stations in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the construction of Pithoragarh radio station is likely to be completed during the current financial year, and

(c) if not, the time by which the construction of this station will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a). Rs. 127.45 lakhs

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The construction work of this station has not started as the State Government has not yet handed over the site to AIR.

TV Sets for Gram Panchayats in Uttar Pradesh

5804. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total numbers of T.V. sets distributed among various Gram Panchayats for providing the facility of group viewing in Uttar Pradesh during 1987-88; and

(b) the number of T.V. Sets proposed to be distributed during 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING: (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Except for provision of 5000 community viewing TV sets for the North East Region, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting does not have any scheme under the VII Plan for provision of such sets in the country; hence, the question of deployment of these sets in the State of Uttar Pradesh during 1987-88 or 1988-89 does not arise.

Opening of Branch Post Offices and Sub-Post Offices in Pithoragarh District of U.P.

5805. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Branch Post Offices opened in Pithoragarh district of U.P. during 1987-88 and the places where sub-post offices have been opened;

(b) the names of the places where Branch Post Office and Sub-Post Office are proposed to be opened in this district during 1988-89;

(c) whether the number of Branch and Sub-Post Offices in this district is much be-

low the norms fixed in this regard; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by government to bring it up according to the norms in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS : (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The number of branch post offices sanctioned in Pithoragarh District during 1987-88 is 10. No new sub post offices have been opened.

(b) The proposals have not yet been finalised.

(c) The norms prescribed are for assessing the justification for opening a new post office in a specified area. There are no norms for fixing the number of sub and branch post offices for a district as a whole.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Representation from Industrial Units about Coal Supplies

5806. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that excessive quantities of stone have been found in the coal supplied from mines to industrial units;

(b) whether any representation has been received in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Stones and shales are found inter bedded with coal in some of the

coal seams. Efforts are made by coal companies to screen and remove extraneous material before despatch to the consumers. However, on account of similarity of physical appearance with coal, presence of some of the extraneous material in the supplies of coal cannot be completely eliminated. There have been some complaints from consumers about the presence of stones in the coal supplied to them.

(c) Tight supervision is being exercised to pick stones and extraneous material before despatch of coal. Independent quality Control Organisation has been created in each of the coal companies. Complaints from the consumers, if any, are investigated and corrective action taken by the coal companies.

Oil Potential in Gangetic Basin

5807. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gangetic basin is emerging as a promising oil field;

(b) if so, the estimated oil potential in the said basin;

(c) the number of oil wells drilled in the Gangetic basin during the last three years; and

(d) the details of the results achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a). No, Sir.

(b) Prognosticated hydrocarbons resources of this basin have been estimated to be 370 million tonnes.

(c) Two wells have been drilled and one

more is presently under drilling.

(d) No commercial success has been achieved so far.

Rural Electrification Programme

5808. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme of rural electrification has shown good results;

(b) if so, whether rural electrification has made any revenue return to Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the schemes for rural electrification during 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a). At the beginning of the Plan era about 3061 villages were electrified and about 21,008 irrigation pumpsets energised in the country. due to concerted efforts made under the Rural Electrification Programme during the various plans, it has been possible to electrify 426323 villages and energise 7046166 irrigation pumpsets/tubewells ending January, 1988.

(b) and (c). The Rural Electrification Programme is a socio economic programme for the development of the rural areas. The various benefits from this programme include improvement in the quality of life, help in the increased agricultural production, development of various industries in the rural areas etc. It would be difficult to quantify the overall benefits available from the Rural Electrification programme. The financial return would depend on various factors including the agricultural tariff fixed by the

respective States.

(d). for 1988-89, Planning Commission has fixed a target of electrification of about 17064 villages and energisation of about 4,54,905 pumpsets in the country.

Energy Savings Measures by Industrial Units

5809. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of industrial units have taken concrete energy saving measures;

(b) if so, the extent to which the energy saving measures by industrial units helped in conserving the energy; and

(c) the total number of industries that have taken such measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (c). A number of industrial units have taken concrete measures to conserve energy. It is not possible to quantify precisely the actual savings in energy by these units, or the total number of industrial units in the country which have implemented energy conservation measures.

Loss Due to Oil Blockade in Assam

5810. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the total loss suffered due to oil blockade in Assam?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): During the oil blockade in the last week of February,

1988, the loss of production of crude oil was about 1060 tonnes. However, due to interruptions in crude oil supplies consequent to oil blockade, there was a reduction of crude throughput in the Guwahati, Barauni and Bongaigaon Refineries to the extent of about 31,000 tonnes.

Setting up of Offshore Petroleum Institute

5811. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM and NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been signed between India and Norway to provide technical and financial assistance to the Oil and Natural Gas commission to set up a sophisticated Offshore Petroleum Institute;

(b) If so, to what extent this Institute will be helpful to the ONGC., and

(c) the time by which the said agreement is likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) Yes, sir. An agreement has been signed between Govt. of India and the Govt of Norway on November 20, 1987, to provide technical and financial assistance to ONGC to set up an Institute of engineering and Ocean technology (IEOT) at Bombay.

(b) The Institute of Engineering and Ocean Technology will provide in house applied research and consultancy services to ONGC.

(c) The process of implementation of the agreement has already started and the agreement will be valid for 4 years.

TV Serial 'Honi Anhoni'

5812. SHRI P.M.SAYEED:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a national level organisation has protested the T.V. serial in Hindi entitled 'Honi Anhoni';

(b) if so, the main points raised by the organisation;

(c) whether the facts of the episodes which are stated to be based on true happenings were verified before approval of the script ; and

(c) whether any scientific explanation has been sought for the spirit of the dead speaking to the living human beings and for the belief about future happenings, etc?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Doordarshan has received a protest letter from Pune unit of an organisation called "Andhshradha Nirmulan Samiti", Maharashtra. The main objections raised are that the serial is advocating social evils propagating mis-belief, is contrary to the Broadcasting code and is also violative of Article 51 A(h) of the Constitution of India.

(c) and (d). The story in each episode is presented in a dramatised form and the producers employ some artistic freedom to make the episode interesting. The episodes are based on experiences of some people as obtained by the producer. Each episode ends with a comment offering possible rational explanation to the events shown, and

supernatural events are not allowed to be presented as facts.

Linking of Cities in U.P. by STD

5813. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities linked by STD all over the country during the last two years;

(b) the names and number of cities linked in U.P.; and

1. Almora

2. Bijnor

3. Etah

4. Farehpur

5. Jaunpur

6. Lakhimpur Kheri

7. Mathura

8. Manipuri

9. Mirzapur

10. Oria

11. Pithoragarh

12. Pratapgarh

13. Pauri (Garhwal)

14. Roorkee

15. Sultanpur

16. Surajpur.

(c) There is no proposal for linking Amroha by STD.

(c) whether Amroha in U.P. which has a population of more than one lakh has since been linked or there is a proposal for the same?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) 157 cities have been linked by STD all over the country during the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 (upto 29-3-88).

(b) 16 cities thus linked during the same period in U.P. are listed below:-

thereof?

Electricity Generated in Central Sector

5814. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the quantity of electricity generated in Central Sector in 1987, State wise details

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): Information regarding power generated in the Central sector during April, 1987 to February, 1988 is given in the Statement below.

Electricity Generated in Central Sector During April, 1987-February, 1988.

<i>System Organisation</i>	<i>Location of the station</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Generation (MU)</i>
1	2	3	4

N.T.P.C.

Badarpur

Delhi

Thermal

3371

Singrauli

Uttar Pradesh

Thermal

9656

277	Written Answers	CHAITRA 16, 1910 (SAKA)	Written Answers	278
	1	2	3	4
	Korba	Madhya Pradesh	Thermal	4285
	Vindhyachal	Madhya Pradesh	Thermal	5
	Ramagundam	Andhra Pradesh	Thermal	3745
	Farakka	West Bengal	Thermal	1076
	Total (NTPC)		Thermal	22138
	Neyveli	Tamil Nadu	Thermal	5795
	D.V.C		Thermal	4969
			Hydro	353
			Total:	5322
	Chola	Maharashtra	Thermal	43
	<i>N.H.P.C</i>			
	Baira Siul	Himachal Pradesh	Hydro	683
	Slal	Jammu & Kashmir	Hydro	347
	Loktak	Manipur	Hydro	367
	Total (NHPC)		Hydro	<u>1397</u>
	<i>N.E.E.P.C</i>			
	Khandong	Assam/Meghalaya	Hydro	13
	<i>NUCLEAR POWER BOARD</i>			
	R.A.P.P	Rajasthan	Nuclear	1237
	Tarapur	Maharashtra	Nuclear	1517
	Kalpakkam	Tamil Nadu	Nuclear	1898
	Total (NPC)		Nuclear	4652

[*Translation*]**Conversion of Branch Post Office Into Sub-Post Offices in Bihar.**

5815. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be
pleased to state:

(a) the number of branch post offices in Bihar which are proposed to be converted into sub-post offices during the current and the ensuing financial years;

(b) what will be the total number of sub-post offices thereafter;

(c) the number of such sub-post offices out of them for which buildings have been constructed; and

(d) the number of buildings proposed to be built therefore during the next five years?

THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) For the current year there are no proposals for conversion of branch post offices into departmental sub-Offices. The number of such conversions proposed for 1988-89 is 15.

(b) If all proposals are finally sanctioned, the number of sub post offices will reach the figure of 1366.

(c) Departmental buildings have been constructed for 174 sub-post offices

(d) 24.

[*English*]**Waiting List for Telephone Connections in Gangtok**

5816. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be
pleased to refer to the reply given on 3.3.87

to Unstarred Question No. 957 regarding waiting list for telephone connections in Gangtok city and state:

(a) the number of persons registered for release of new telephone connections in each category in Gangtok as on 31 March 1988;

(b) the number of telephone connections in each category released in Gangtok during 1987;

(c) the number of persons proposed to be cleared from waiting list during 1988, category wise;

(d) what progress made for installation of Telex Exchange at Gangtok as on 31.3.1988; and

(e) The number of persons registered for Telex connection in Sikkim as on 31.3.1988?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The number of persons registered in waiting list category wise in Gangtok telephone exchange as on 24.3.1988 are:-

1.	O.Y.T.	28
2.	Special	1
3.	General	129
	Total	<u>158</u>

(b) The category wise number of new telephone connections released in Gangtok during 1987 are:

1.	O.Y.T.	65
2.	Special	20
3.	General	43
	Total	<u>128</u>

(c) Category number of new connections proposed to be cleared from the waiting list during 1988 are:-

1.	O.Y.T.	17
2.	Special	2
3.	General	30
	Total	<u>49</u>

(d) A national Telex Exchange with 9 connections has already been commissioned at Gangtok on 21 st November, 1987.

(e) 15 applicants for telex connections are registered in waiting list as on 24.3.1988.

Setting up of Max-II Type satellite Exchanges in Sikkim

5817. SHRIMATID.K.BHANDARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 3.3.1987 to Unstarred Exchange in Sikkim and state:

(a) the progress made as on 31-3-1988 for setting up of Micro-wave Telephone System in Sikkim and for setting up of a MAX-II type Satellite Exchange;

(b) when these systems will start functioning in Sikkim; and

(c) the progress made for setting up an electronic exchange at Gangtok as on 31-3-1988?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). 1. UHF system for connecting district headquarters in Sikkim to Gangtok is planned to be commissioned during 88-89.

ii. In view of recent allotment of 1500 lines electro-mechanical type MAX-I exchange at Gangtok to wipe out the waiting list the proposal for MAX-II type Satellite exchange at Tadong has been dropped. MAX. I exchange is likely to be commissioned during 88-89.

iii. In view of non availability of ITEX equipment Notional Telex exchange at Gangtok parented to Calcutta SPC Telex exchange has been commissioned on 21.11.1987.

(c) There is no proposal for setting up of an electronic exchange at Gangtok at present.

Collaboration with West Germany for Production of Automobile parts

5818. SHRI V.SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Germany has shown keen interest for tie up for producing automobile parts in India;

(b) if so, whether any negotiations with the West German firms have since been conducted; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). While the West German car manufacturer are exploring the possibility of sourcing

automobile parts from India, no concrete proposals have so far been received by the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Production of Video Films

5819. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has recently been a spurt in the production of video films;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to exercise control over the quality production of such video films and their social and ethical impact in the present milieu; and

(c) whether these films are easily susceptible of video piracy; if so, how Government propose to check it?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Film production being an unregulated activity, overwhelmingly in the private sector, no statistics relating to production of video films are collected by the Government. However, the Central Board of Film Certification maintains statistics of video films certified by them. Information relating to number of Indian Video Films certified by CBFC during the last 4 years is given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of video films certified</i>
1984	49
1985	69
1986	65
1987	61

This does not indicate any spurt in the production of video films in the recent past.

(b) There is no quality control in the production of video films. All video films before their public exhibition are subject to certification by the Central Board of Film Certification under the Department of Culture under the provision of Cinematograph Act, 1952, Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983 and guidelines issued thereunder by the Government.

(c) Government have amended Cinematograph Act, 1952 and Copyright Act, 1957 to provide for enhanced punishment for offences relating to video piracy.

Telephone Connections in Hoshiarpur, Punjab

5820. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone connections in Hoshiarpur district of Punjab block-wise;

(b) the details of blocks in Punjab, district-wise, which have no telephone connection;

(c) the time by which each block will be connected by telephone; and

(d) the time by which each panchayat will be connected to the telephone system?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The number of telephone connections in Hoshiarpur District, block-wise as on 29-2-88 are given below:-

Name of Block No of Connections

1. Hoshiarpur-1	1097
2. Hoshiarpur-2	1038
3. Bhunga	160
4. Balachaur	207
5. Dasuya	273
6. Garshankar	263
7. Mahalpur	184
8. Mukerian	398
9. Saroa	83
10. Talwara	292
11. Tanda Umar	329

TOTAL	4324
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(b) All the blocks in Punjab have telephone connections.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

(d) Presently policy of the Department is to provide a Telecom. facility on fully subsidised basis at the Principal village in each inhabited hexagon whose each side is 5 Kms. The Principal village can be a Panchayat or any other Central village in the hexagon.

[Translation]

Working of TV Relay Centre at Faizabad

5821. SHRI NIRMAL KHATRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received

any complaint regarding working of television relay centre at Faizabad in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the action be taken thereon;

(c) whether many other centres also come under the Officer-in-charge of this centre; and

(d) if so, the remedial action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The performance of the TV Relay Centre at Faizabad has been checked and found to be satisfactory. However, interruptions in power supplied by the State Electricity authorities necessitate change-over from mains to diesel generator and from diesel generator to mains. This results in minor interruptions in TV service each time the Change-over takes place.

(c) and (d). There is a TV Maintenance Centre which is co-sited with the TV Relay Centre at Faizabad. This Maintenance Centre looks after the maintenance and servicing needs of a cluster of TV Relay Centres including the one at Faizabad. For manning the Maintenance Centre at the TV Relay Centre at Faizabad, there is a separate complement of staff.

Live Telecast of Seoul Olympic Games

5822. SHRI NIRMAL KHATRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to live telecast Seoul Olympic Games;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c). It is proposed to telecast live the opening and the closing ceremonies. Besides, all Men's Hockey matches in the which India would play and also the Semi-Finals and the Final of this event would also be telecast live. However, due to technical difficulties, Men's Hockey match to be played between India and West Germany will not be telecast live.

Setting up of Electronic Telephone Exchange at Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh

5823. SHRI NIRMAL KHATRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the departmental criteria for setting up electronic telephone exchanges in place of M.A.X. exchanges already functioning;

(b) the reasons for non-coverage of Faizabad exchange in Uttar Pradesh under these criteria; and

(c) whether electronic exchanges have been set up even in the exchanges smaller than the Faizabad exchange and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Electronic exchanges are generally allotted in the capacity range of 5000 lines and above for MAX-I exchanges, but due to limited indigenous production, it is not feasible to instal such type of exchanges everywhere in the country. By and large, these are being allotted in Metro, Major and Minor telecom districts.

Medium and small capacity electronic exchanges are being allotted in replacement

of MAX-II and MAX-III in Integrated Digital Network schemes already identified for implementation in 7th Five Year Plan. Due to limited productions of electronic exchanges indigenously, the replacement of exchanges is planned in phases.

(b) For Faizabad an exchange of 2000 lines capacity is required and no electronic equipment of this capacity is available indigenously. Therefore, 2000 lines ICP-X-Bar has been allotted in 8th Plan.

(c) Yes, Sir. Small capacity electronic exchanges have been installed at district head quarters.

[English]

Supply of Under Weight LPG Cylinders in Orissa

5824. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding supply of defectively packed and under weight LPG cylinders in Orissa bottled in Haldia Plant; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). While complaints regarding defectively-packed and under-weight LPG cylinders do come to the oil marketing companies during the course of their business operations, if a defective LPG cylinder is detected, while in use by the customer, the same is replaced free of cost by the distributor which is then returned to the bottling plant after due verification by the concerned officers.

In case defective cylinders are noticed

in a distributors' godown they are segregated for checking and after due certification by Field Officers they are returned to the bottling plant.

Monthly Salary to Handicapped Person Manning Public Telephone Booths

5825. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the average amount that a physically handicapped person who is manning Public Telephones Booth in Bangalore city is getting per month as commission; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to give them a monthly salary instead of commission?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) About Rs. 325/-per month.

(b) No, Sir.

Field Publicity Units in Karnataka

5826. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that regional offices and field publicity are propagating the programmes and policies of the Government in rural areas not covered by TV or Radio;

(b) whether there is any proposal to abolish or close the regional office and field publicity units functioning in Karnataka; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-

TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) The Regional offices and Field Publicity Units of the Directorate of Field Publicity are propagating the programmes and policies of the Government throughout the country with greater emphasis in rural and other areas with relatively low coverage by electronic media.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

News Bulletin for Deaf

5827. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sign language used in Sunday's news telecast for the deaf cannot be understood by deaf in all the States;

(b) whether the sign language or various regional languages are different; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to avoid confusion to the deaf from other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c). The sign language used in Sunday's news telecast for the hearing impaired is the National sign language in English for the deaf in India. A majority of the hearing impaired who know some English can follow this sign language. However the hearing impaired who have been trained only in their respective regional language sign or who are illiterate may find it difficult to follow it. At present, there is no proposal to telecast news for the hearing impaired in different regional language sign.

**Recruitment of Production Staff for
Bangalore Doordarshan Kendra**

5828. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of production staff for Kannada programmes in Bangalore Doordarshan Kendra; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to recruit more production staff for Bangalore Doordarshan Kendra?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). There are a few vacancies in programme side in Doordarshan Kendra, Bangalore and action is in hand for appointments against these vacancies in accordance with the rules.

[Translation]

Solar Heater In Kurukshetra University

5829. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a solar heater has been installed in Kurukshetra University (Haryana) at a cost of Rs. 2.58 lakhs;

(b) if so, when its installation was completed;

(c) the main purpose thereof and whether its operation has been started;

(d) if not, the main reasons for not starting it; and

(e) the names of the States to which assistance has been given by his Ministry for installing such solar heaters and the amount

of assistance provided to each of the States and the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Eleven numbers of Solar Water Heating Systems of different capacities have been installed at various sites in Kurukshetra University at a total cost of Rs. 5.72 lakhs.

(b) All the Solar Water Heating Systems were installed and commissioned before November, 1986.

(c) Ten numbers of Solar Heating Systems have been installed for supply of hot water to the Kitchen/mess of the hostels for cleaning of utensils. One number of Solar Water Heating System has been installed at the University Health Centre for providing hot water for washing and cleaning of various instruments of the Health Centre.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Almost all the States and Union Territories in the country are being provided assistance for installing Solar Water Heating Systems by the Ministry. The amount of financial assistance provided to each State and Union Territory depends on the total budget allocated to the Ministry for this activity and also on the performance of the States during the previous years.

[English]

**Installation of Electronic Telephone
Exchange and Telex System In Madhya
Pradesh**

5830. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to instal electronic telephone exchanges

and telex system at the newly developed industrial growth centres of Madhya Pradesh, namely Mandideep, Pilookhedi and Pithampur;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how much time it will take to complete this work?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Electronic exchanges are planned in Pithampur and Mandideep. No electronic exchange is planned in Pilookhedi. There is no proposal to instal electronic telex exchanges at the above stations. A 20 line strowger telex is working at Pithampur.

(c) Pithampur NEAX 400 lines electronic exchange is likely to be commissioned during 1989-90 whereas electronic exchange (400 lines NEAX) at Mandideep is likely to be commissioned during 1990-91 subject to availability of equipment.

[*Translation*]

Refund of Registration Amount for Booking of Vehicles

5831. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of persons have applied for refund of the registration amount for booking of vehicles from M/s. Lohia Machines Ltd., Kanpur and M/s. Andhra Pradesh Scooters Ltd.;

(b) if so, the number of the persons who have applied for refund of their amount during the last two years and the persons who have not been paid their registration amount so far, Company-wise;

(c) the reasons for not making payment to these persons;

(d) whether Government would issue strict directives to refund the registration amount to the persons concerned without any further delay; and

(e) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The companywise information is as under:

	<i>No. of requests received</i>	
	1986	1987
(i) M/s. LML	3,88,613	3,01,632
No. of requests pending	19,000	3,01,632

(ii) M/s. Andhra Pradesh Scooters Ltd.

Out of total no. of 15,800 requests received by the company during the last eight months, the registration fee was refunded to 116 persons.

(c) The delay in refunding the registration fee is attributed by the companies to the funds being deployed in working capital as well as the funds being locked up in inventories.

(d) and (e). Govt. have issued certain guidelines for deployment of the advances collected by the automobile manufacturers. government have advised them to arrange

refund of deposits promptly.

[English]

New LPG Bottling Plant in Delhi

5832. DR. G. VIJAYARAMARAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a biggest ever LPG bottling plant will be commissioned in Delhi by Indian Oil Corporation Limited;

(b) if so, how does this compare with bottling plants elsewhere in the world; and

(c) whether the plant has been designated and built totally indigenously?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). One of Indian Oil Corporation's largest LPG bottling plants will be commissioned shortly at Tikrikalan near Delhi. However, full details for comparing its capacity with those of bottling plants in other countries are not available. The plant has been designed and built indigenously except for import of some equipment such as carousels, compact/electronic valve testers, etc.

Clearance to Power Schemes of Rajasthan

5833. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any power schemes have been sanctioned for Rajasthan in the last four years up-to date;

(b) whether any power schemes are lying pending with the Central Electricity Authority; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (c). Schemes with a total capacity of about 150 MW have been sanctioned in Rajasthan since 1984-85. In addition, a gas based combined cycle project of about 430 MW has been sanctioned at Anta in the Central sector in which Rajasthan also has a share. Schemes with a total capacity of about 998 MW are under techno-economic appraisal by the CEA.

Postal and Telecommunication facilities in Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur districts of Rajasthan

5834. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide more postal and telecommunication facilities in desert districts of Rajasthan, particularly backward districts of Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Postal

The details are given in the Statement below.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

44 Long Distance Public Telephones are proposed to be opened in the districts of Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur during 1987-88, out of which 24 have been opened

up to 27.3.1988.

1000 lines digital TAX at Jodhpur, Telex Exchange and MARR scheme at Balotra and SFT system at Jodhpur are planned during 7th Five Year Plan. New Small Auto Exchanges are planned subject to availability of ten minimum registered demands for telephone connections.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

POSTAL:

New post offices sanctioned during the current year (1987-88) in the desert districts of Rajasthan.

BARMER DIVISION

1. Pananiyon Ka Tala
2. Chohtan Karnado
3. Gumana Ka Tala
4. Jaisindhar R.S.
5. Bhalgaon
6. Rabasar
7. Gardia
8. Kharia Rathoran
9. Abhe Ka Par

JODHPUR DIVISION

1. Suthala
2. Burkia
3. Bhandu Charni
4. Lawaran

5. Bhajkipar

JALORE DIVISION

1. Suthari

NAGAUER DIVISION

1. Bitan
2. Rasaliabas
3. Jatawas
4. Payli
5. Khakharki

SRIGANGANAGAR DIVISION

1. Ahmedpura
2. Chak 7 G.D.

For 1988-89, 33 proposals for new Post offices in desert districts of Rajasthan have been taken up. It cannot, however, be stated at this stage as to how many of them are likely to be sanctioned.

[Translation]

Setting up of Solar Thermal Plant in Jodhpur Area

5835. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress made in the field of solar energy in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether Rajasthan Government have sent a proposal to set up a solar thermal plant of 30 megawatt capacity in Jodhpur area;

(c) if so, the complete details of the proposal;

(d) whether any decision has been taken in this regard; and

(e) if not, the time by which this decision would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The details of the progress made in the field of solar energy in the country, state-wise is given in Statements I and II below.

(b) Yes, Sir. A request for setting up a solar thermal power plant of 30 megawatt capacity in Rajasthan including a site in Jodhpur area has been received from the Rajasthan Government.

(c) So far the details of the proposal have not been received from Rajasthan Government.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) A decision in this regard will be taken as soon as the project document is received in the Ministry and clearances of various aspects including financial are obtained.

STATEMENT-I

Solar Thermal Systems Installed in Various States upto 15.2.1988

Sl. No.	State	Solar Water Heating (SWH) Systems		Domestic SWH Systems			Solar Air		Solar Timber Kilns (Nos.)	Solar Stills (Nos.)
		No.	Capacity (1 pd)	Area (m ²)	No.	Capacity (1 pd)	Area (sq. m ²)	Hea-ters (Nos.)		
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29	1,14,200	2,284	44	4,400	88	1	4	67
2.	Assam	8	2,000	40	-	-	-	3	-	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
4.	Bihar	1	4,000	80	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chandigarh	4	6,000	120	-	-	-	-	-	40
6.	Delhi	109	3,69,650	7,393	152	15,200	304	1	2	1,604
7.	Goa, Daman & Diu	8	4,400	88	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Gujarat	419	8,67,800	16,627	1,149	1,51,700	3,122	8	9	3,724
9.	Haryana	52	1,73,650	3,473	19	1,900	38	-	1	120
10.	Himachal Pradesh	21	70,900	1,420	-	-	-	-	2	-
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	11	27,500	550	-	-	-	-	-	42

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Karnataka	47	1,38,800	2,785	121	15,000	300	1	1	-
13.	Kerala	18	22,300	446	-	-	-	1	-	4
14.	Meghalaya	1	3,000	70	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Maharashtra	24	61,000	1,236	-	-	-	-	-	25
16.	Madhya Pradesh	119	4,96,050	12,096	12	1,350	27	2	1	323
17.	Orissa	44	44,415	890	-	-	-	1	-	122
18.	Punjab	61	1,27,900	2,558	30	3,000	60	1	2	40
19.	Rajasthan	87	37,100	742	10	1,000	20	-	-	25
20.	Tamil Nadu	83	3,55,050	7,523	390	3,900	780	1	-	-
21.	Uttar Pradesh	247	3,60,500	7,210	42	4,200	84	12	12	165
22.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	3,000	42	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
24.	Other Nodal Agencies (CPWD & Railways	15	30,700	614	-	-	-	-	-	570
Total		1,410	33,20,795	68,193	1,950	2,36,750	4823	33	36	6,871

Total collector area installed (SWH + DSWH + S S) = 79,887 sq. m.
Expected Energy Saving per annum = 54 MK whr.

STATEMENT-II

Statewise deployment of Solar Photovoltaic Systems as on 31.12.1987

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of village provided with street lights	No. of Comn. light & TV Systems	No. of water pumping sets	No. of Domestic lighting units.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1101	3	51	50
2.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	-	-	13	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	1	3	-
4.	Assam	6	-	38	-
5.	Bihar	-	102	84	-
6.	Gujarat	212	11	81	40
7.	Delhi	-	7	25	-
8.	Goa	-	-	2	-
9.	Haryana	-	-	2	-
10.	Himachal Pradesh	65	4	10	-
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	3	1	-
12.	Karnataka	61	-	7	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Kerala	27	-	4	-
14.	Lakshadweep	-	5	4	-
15.	Madhya Pradesh	56	15	28	40
16.	Maharashtra	210	2	21	-
17.	Manipur	1	-	2	-
18.	Meghalaya	3	-	20	20
19.	Orissa	66	20	74	-
20.	Punjab	-	-	5	-
21.	Rajasthan	322	57	6	-
22.	Sikkim	11	-	-	-
23.	Tamil Nadu	137	1	38	50
24.	Tripura	7	3	92	-
25.	Uttar Pradesh	156	140	188	-
26.	West Bengal	110	1	23	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Mizoram	4	1	4	-
28.	Nagaland	9	3	11	.
Total		2568	379	833	200

Petrol Pumps in Rajasthan

5836. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise number of petrol
pumps in Rajasthan;

(b) whether in view of the growing
demand for petrol pumps in Barmer, Jais-
almer and Jodhpur districts of Rajasthan,
the number of petrol pumps are required to
be increased;

(c) if so, the number and names of those
places where Government propose to set up
petrol pumps in the next two years; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATU-
RAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The
required information is given in the State-
ment below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Under the annual Marketing Plans
upto the year 1987-88, the oil industry had
proposed development of retail outlet petrol/
diesel dealerships in Barmer, Jaisalmer and
Jodhpur districts of Rajasthan at the follow-
ing locations:

Location		District
1	2	3
1.	Raimalwara	Jodhpur
2.	Somesar	

1	2	3
3.	Transport Nagar	"
4.	Mathania	"
5.	Bhatianadi	"
6.	Kankani	"
7.	Dhundhara	"
8.	Chirai	"
9.	Jodhpur (Chopesni Nagar Road)	"
10.	Jorhpur (Residency Road)	"
11.	Cheemana	"
12.	Gagorhi	"
13.	Barnikhurd	"
14.	Nachana	Jaisalmer
15.	Ram-Devra	"
16.	Chandan	"
17.	Mohangarh	"
18.	Ramgarh	"
19.	Barmer Town	Barmer
20.	Nehru Nagar	"
21.	Pachpadra	"
22.	Dhorimana	"

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

STATEMENT

District-wise number of petrol pumps (MS/HSD) retail outlets) functioning in Rajasthan is as under:

<i>District</i>	<i>Number (As on 31.3.1988)</i>
1. Ajmer	42
2. Alwar	36
3. Barmer	15
4. Bundi	13
5. Banswara	8
6. Bharatpur	28
7. Bhilwara	23
8. Bikaner	23
9. Churu	15
10. Pithoragarh	8
11. Dongarpur	6
12. Dholpur	10
13. Sriganganar	78
14. Jaipur	115
15. Jodhpur	73
16. Jaisalmer	5
17. Balotra	1
18. Chittorgarh	10
19. Ganganagar	1
20. Jalore	23

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
21. Jhunjhunu		16
22. Jhalawar		8
23. Kota		30
24. Nagaur		38
25. Pali		39
26. Sikar		21
27. Swaimadhopur		32
28. Sirohi		12
29. Tonk		14
30. Udaipur		47
TOTAL		790

[English]

Supply of gas from HBJ Pipeline for Domestic Purposes

5837. SHRIMOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to supply gas from Hazira-Bijapur-Jagdishpur pipeline for domestic purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the towns which are likely to be covered and the rate of at which the gas will be supplied?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) No,

Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Setting up of Mini Cement Plants

5838. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications cleared by Union Government for establishing mini cement plants in each State during the years 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987, State-wise.

(b) the number of mini cement plants established so far in the country; State-wise; and

(c) the policy of Government in regard

to issuing licences for establishing mini cement plant in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below:

(c) According to the current policy, mini cement plants upto 100/200 tonnes per day capacity based on vertical shaft kiln technology are encouraged subject to the State Governments' certifying that the mini cement plants will be located in an area where the deposits of lime stone cannot sustain large sized plants. The establishment of mini cement plants based on rotary kiln technology is not encouraged except in the north eastern States and hilly regions.

STATEMENT

YEAR	1984		1985		1986		1987		
States/Union Territory	DGTD Regn.	Letter of Intent	DGTD Regn.	Letter of Intent	DGTD Regn.	Letter of Intent	DGTD Regn.	Letter of Intent	No. of existing Mini Cement Plants (in the organised sector).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	20	—	17	2	1	6	2	6	14
Assam	4	4	6	—	2	2	—	2	—
Bihar	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gujarat	1	1	2	2	—	1	—	—	13
Himachal Pradesh	5	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
J & K	5	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	2
Karnataka	9	1	8	—	4	—	4	1	11
M.P.	20	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	11
Maharashtra	1	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	2
Pondicherry	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Orissa	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1
Rajasthan	7	—	2	—	1	2	1	—	4
Tamil Nadu	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	1	4
U.P.	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Meghalaya	—	2	2	—	1	—	2	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total	85	12	60	5	14	13	11	10	66

**Group Dialling Facility in Exchanges of
Idukki District in Kerala**

5839. PROF. P.J.KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are a number of exchanges in the Idukki district of Kerala where group dialling facility is yet to be introduced;

(b) if so, the total number of such exchanges; and

(c) the details of steps being taken to provide this facility in those exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 27 exchanges out of total of 42 in IDUKKI district are yet to be provided with group dialling facility.

(c) Three group centres have been planned at Peermade, Nedumgandam and Adimaly which are at present MAX-III exchanges. For group centre MAX-II type exchange is pre-requisite. Group dialling will be provided after conversion of Peermade, Nedumagandam and Allimaly MAX-III into MAX II exchanges and is planned during 8th plan subject to availability of group dialling equipment and suitable media.

Recession in Industrial Sector

5840. PROF. P.J.KURIEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is recession in some sectors of the industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps have been taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). A few sectors such as fertilisers and textile are facing a decline in demand due to the drought. However, there is no recession in industry. This is also indicated by the fact that industrial growth has consistently been more than 8 per cent per annum during the last three years.

Government have provided a number of fiscal and financial incentives to stimulate industrial production.

**Parenting Kandaur SAX to the Telephone exchange at Bilaspur
(Himachal Pradesh)**

5841. PROF. N.C.PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to parent Kandaur SAX to the telephone exchange at Bilaspur (Himachal Pradesh) in addition to its parenting to Ghumarwin has since been sanctioned as Kandaur is located in Sadar Tehsil of Bilaspur district;

(b) if so, the exact date on which the proposal has been sanctioned and the present progress in regard to the installation of the project and the likely date of its completion; and

(c) if not, the likely dates by which the project would be sanctioned, taken up for installation and completed?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Not applicable in view of reply at (a) above.

(c) The technical feasibility of second parenting of Kandaur with Bilaspur is still under examination. If the project is found to be technically feasible, action thereafter to sanction it and installation/completion shall be initiated during the financial year 1988-89.

Setting up of Telephone Advisory Committees

5842.PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of cities in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana in which the telecommunication/Telephone Advisory Committees have been/are proposed to be set up;

(b) the terms of reference of these Committees and the facilities provided to the members alongwith the functions performed by them; and

(c) the likely date by which the Committees are proposed to be set up wherever these do not exist, alongwith the number of members in each Committee indicating the special interests to be represented by them, if any?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) There is one Telecommunications Advisory Committee each for Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana, One Telephone Advisory Committee each for Amritsar, Chandigarh, Faridabad, Jalandhar, and Ludhiana Telephone Districts in these States is also formed. All these Committees are in existence except for Amritsar and Ludhiana which are under reconstitution.

(b) The terms of reference/functions are given in the statement -I below. The nominated members are entitled for a rent-free

telephone connection on out-of-turn basis; and 1200 free calls are allowed bi-monthly.

TADA to the members is admissible as per entitlement, for attending the meetings.

(c) All the committees referred to in part (a) above are in existence except for Amritsar and Ludhiana (Whose last term expired on 29th February, 1988) which are under reconstitution.

Statement -II below gives the number of members in each of the above committees and the interests represented.

STATEMENT -I

Functions of Telecom/Telephone Advisory Committees

- (a) Monitoring the performance of telecommunication services and advising the Department for their improvement;
- (b) Bringing the telephone using public and Department of Telecommunications into closer relationship;
- (c) Giving the public confidence that their grievances are being properly represented as well as attended to ;
- (d) Giving publicity to the action being taken by the Department for improving and developing the telephone services,
- (e) Assisting the Department in handling the shortages in telephone equipment and lines by invoking cooperation and patience from public; and
- (f) Assisting the Department in

deciding put-of-turn connections as provided in the rules on a fair and equitable basis by Joint assessment of the comparative

merits of various applicants in the waiting list under the OYT and 'NON OYT Special' categories.

STATEMENT-II

<i>Sl.No. Interests represented</i>	<i>Telecommunications/Telephone Advisory Committees for</i>		
	<i>Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh Haryana and Chandigarh.</i>	<i>Punjab</i>	<i>Amritsar Faridabad Jalandhar and Ludhiana.</i>
1. State Administration	1	1	1
2. State Legislature	3	3	2
3. Corporation or Civic Body	-	-	1
4. Members of Parliament	2	2	2
5. Press	1	2	1
6. Medical Profession	1	2	1
7. Legal Profession	1	2	1
8. All other professions like Engineers Architects etc.	1	2	1
9. Trade, Commerce & Industry	4	5	5
10. Public workers & others	6	6	5
TOTAL	20	25	20

Shortage of Raw Material in Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.

Hindustan Newsprint Ltd. near Kottayam in Kerala is higher than the installed capacity;

5843. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(b) if so, the details of output during 1987-88;

(a) whether the capacity utilisation of

(c) whether the Hindustan Newsprint Ltd. is facing a crisis due to shortage of raw

material; and

(d) the details of annual requirement of raw material of Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) The production in 1987-88 is higher than the installed capacity.

(b) The production during 1987-88 is about 81500 MT against the installed capacity of 80,000 MT.

(c) Whereas Hindustan Newsprint Ltd. has not faced any shortage of hard wood viz eucalyptus during the last five years, the mill has not been supplied the contracted quantity of reed/bamboo by Govt. of Kerala. The long-term availability of both hard wood and reed/bamboo, however, is not assured unless fresh plantation is taken up.

(d) Annual requirement of raw material for production 80,000 TPA of newsprint at HNL is as follows:

Reeds/Bamboo: 1,89,000 MT (50% moisture content)

Eucalyptus Grandis: 1,20,00 MT (50 moisture content)

Eucalyptus Hybrids: 40,000 MT (moisture content)

Telephone Facilities in Kerala

5844. **SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in India having telephone facilities;

(b) the number of villages in Kerala which have telephone facilities;

(c) whether there are proposals to

extend telephone facilities to more villages in Kerala during 1988-89;

(d) if so, the details of the proposals ; and

(e) the proposals for expansion of telephone facilities in the Wynad district of Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Presently the Department provides telephone facility in rural areas not on village basis, but on hexagonal basis. The country has been divided into hexagons of 5 Km sides each. Each hexagon covers many villages in an area of about 65 sq. Km. Telephone facility is provided on fully subsidised basis at the principal village in each hexagon. Out of 50,280 inhabited hexagons in the country, 25,797 have been provided with telecom. facility as on 31.3.1987. The number of villages covered will be much more than this number.

(b) Out of 546 inhabited hexagons in Kerala 539 have been provided with telecom. facility as on 31.3.87.

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) It is proposed to extend telephone facility to 21 more villages in Kerala during 1988-89.

(e) 5 villages in Wynad district are proposed to be provided with telecom. facility by end of 7th Plan.

Naphtha Cracker Complex at Visakhapatnam

5845. **SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the Naphtha

Cracker complex at Visakhapatnam submitted by the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation stands; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to expedite the same?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b). M/s. Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. has submitted a Report for setting up a petrochemical complex at Visakhapatnam. A view on various techno-economic aspects such as product pattern, financial outlay, etc. is yet to be taken.

Paper Mills in Maharashtra

5847. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Maharashtra has the second largest number of paper mills in the country;

(b) if so, how much paper is produced in these mills from bagasse as raw material and how much of pulp is imported and how much procured from internal sources;

(c) what is the foreign exchange outgo for imports and the productivity of these mills as compared to all India average; and

(d) whether efforts have been made to increase the use of bagasse much of which is now being used as fuel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The production of paper based on bagasse as the main raw material in the State of Maharashtra during 1987 is

estimated at 56,000 tonnes. According to the import policy (1985-88), the import of paper grade pulp including bagasse pulp is permitted under Open General Licence. Hence, information about the quantity of bagasse pulp imported and the foreign exchange upto involved thereon is not available. Considering the price of bagasse pulp, the quantity imported would be negligible. No separate productivity parametres are maintained for bagasse based paper mills in the country by the Ministry of Industry.

(d) Government have extended various reliefs and concessions for use of bagasse as a raw material in the paper industry. These include complete excise exemption for paper containing not less than 75% by weight of pulp made from bagasse and also delicensing of the manufacture of writing, printing and wrapping paper from agricultural residues, wastes and bagasse.

Special Conductors to Check Theft of Power Lines

5848. SHRI S.B.SIDNAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to alarming situation arising out of the rising incidence of theft of power lines, the Rural Electrification Corporation has introduced special type of conductors to combat this menace;

(b) if so, whether these type of conductors will be used by all the State Governments; and

(c) if so, to what extent this has checked the power theft?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) has been taking steps in promotion the use of all aluminium alloy

conductors. One of the advantages of the use of this type of conductors is to check the theft of the power conductors.

(b) The REC has recommended the use of these conductors to all the State Electricity Boards on rural power lines. Some of the State Electricity Boards have already started procuring these conductors.

(c) The use of all aluminium alloy conductors does not help in checking the theft of power but only helps in checking the theft of power conductors.

Memorandum Submitted by ASSO-CHAM for Investment Allowance

5849. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been urged to either re-introduce investment allowance or given an option to the Industry to choose between investment allowance and investment Deposit Scheme;

(b) if so, whether a memorandum on the subject has been received by Government from ASSOCHAM; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Ramagundam Thermal Power Station

5850. SHRI S.B.SIDNAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether 500 MW unit of the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) at Ramagundam which has ensured power generation and supply to the energy-starved southern States during the rest of the year,

has been delayed;

(b) if so, what was the total amount to be spent on this project; and

(c) the main reasons for delay in Singareni project and the total loss suffered due to the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). The first 500 MW unit of the Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Project is expected to be commissioned in July, 1988 as per schedule. The approved cost of the project (3 x 200 MW + 3 x 500 MW), along with the associated transmission system is Rs. 1702.16 crores.

(c) There have been slippages in the three mining projects of M/s. Singareni collieries Company Ltd., linked to the Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Project, on account of various factors, such as the difficult state and geo-mining conditions and selection of a new technology of inpit crushing which is proposed to be introduced for the first time in the country. The coal requirements of the project for 1989-90 and onwards are proposed to be met from other mines of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited.

LPG Connections in Sikkim

5851. SHRIMATI D.K.BHANDARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of domestic LPG connections in Sikkim;

(b) the number of pending applications for new LPG connections;

(c) whether Government of Sikkim has apprised Union Government of the increas-

ing demand of LPG connections to prevent deforestation in the hilly region for fuel or firewood; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) and (b). As on February 1, 1988 there were 3, 800 LPG customers and 700 persons on the waiting list for LPG connections in Sikkim.

(c) and (d). The Government are conscious of the increasing demand for LPG connections all over the country, including in Sikkim, and also of the need for preventing deforestation. With this in view, LPG facilities are being and will continue to be provided through the expanding distributorship network, subject to availability of the product and the locations concerned offering potential for economically viable marketing of LPG.

Central Investment Subsidy released for Sikkim

5852. SHRIMATI D.K.BHANDARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of notified back-ward areas identified for Central Investment subsidy in the State of Sikkim;

(b) if so, the total quantum of subsidy released during 1986-87 and 1987-88 and amount proposed to be released in 1988-89; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c).

The entire State of Sikkim is covered under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme which has continued upto 31.3.88. During the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 an amount of Rs. 1.11 crores and Rs. 2.77 cores was reimbursed to Sikkim under the Scheme. Central Subsidy is released to State on the basis of claims preferred by them and no advance allocation of funds is made for any State.

Release of Postal Stamp on Mannathu Padamanabhan

5853. PROF. K.V.THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to release a stamp on Mannathu Padmanabhan, a veteran social worker of Kerala; and

(b) if so, when it will be released?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The date of release has not yet been decided.

Expansion and Modernisation of Tyre Industry

5854. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pace of expansion and modernisation in the tyre industry had been slow during the last two years;

(b) if so, the detailed reasons for slow expansion and modernisation in the industry; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Implementation of Power Projects with Canadian Assistance

5855. SHRI SOMNATH RATH:
SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA
NARASIMHARAJA
WADIYAR:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hydro-electric and thermal power projects which are presently under implementation with Canadian assistance; and

(b) the location of each project and other details regarding these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). The Chamara hydro-electric project, Phase-I (540 MW) in Himachal Pradesh is presently under implementation with Canadian assistance, at an estimated cost of Rs. 809.29 crores.

T.V. Transmitter at Narnaul in Haryana

5856. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up T.V. transmitter at Narnaul in Haryana; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Site for the proposed low power (100 W) TV transmitter at Narnaul has been finalised and orders for the major equipment placed on the manufacturer.

Introduction of computers in Energy Planning

5857. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced a scheme of utilising computer in energy planning;

(b) if so, when that scheme was introduced; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). Various organisations in the Energy Sector including the Planning Commission and the Central Electricity Authority have been making use of Computer facilities in their activities especially Energy Planning for the past several years as part of their Departmental programmes.

[Translation]

Allotment of Petrol Pumps to Scheduled Castes in Madhya Pradesh

5858. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in Madhya Pradesh where petrol/diesel pumps have

been allotted to Scheduled Castes during the last three years;

(b) the names of places in Madhya Pradesh where petrol/diesel pumps are proposed to be sanctioned to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes during the next two years; and

(c) the criteria in providing these facilities to the persons belonging to these castes for setting up of such petrol/diesel pumps?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) The oil industry has allotted petrol/diesel pumps to the persons belonging to SC category at the following locations in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years;

<i>Location</i>	<i>District</i>
1. Badarwas	Shivpuri
2. Kothi	Satna
3. Basna	Raipur
4. Morena-Jora Amba Road	Morena
5. Mandsaur	Mandsaur

(b) Under the annual Marketing Plans upto year 1987-88 the oil industry had proposed allotment of petrol/diesel pumps to candidates belonging to SC category at the following locations in Madhya Pradesh:

<i>Location</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2
1. Ranpur Baghelon	Satna
2. Rehli	Sagar
3. Civil Lines	Sagar

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
4. Ajaygarh	Panna
5. Bilaspur	Bilaspur
6. Khajuri	Bhopal
7. Bilkesganj	Bhopal
8. Mandsaur	Mandsaur
9. Allot	Ratlam
10. Amla	Betul
11. Singrauli	Sidhi
12. Banmore	Morena
13. Hatpipalia	Dewas

These distributorships are being set up in accordance with the procedure prescribed in this regard;

(c) A reservation of 25% calculated on an annual and State-wise basis, exists in the allotment of dealerships of MS/HSD as well as SKO-LDO dealerships and LPG distributorships. Selections are made by the concerned oil selection Board from among eligible applicants, (which includes candidates who are residents of the district or of a district adjoining the district in which the dealership/distributorship is proposed to be located) based on the criteria of suitability and comparative merit.

[English]

Industrial Units in Karnataka

5859. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the different kinds of industrial units

which have come up in Karnataka during the last three years;

(b) how many of them are in public and private sectors respectively ; and

(c) the investment made in these units?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J.VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b). 156 industrial licences (including 44 Carry-on Business licences) were granted for Karnataka State during the last three years i.e. 1985 to 1987 for manufacture of items pertaining to the various industries included in the First Schedule to the ID&R Act, 1951. While 29 of these industrial licenses were granted to public sector undertakings, the remaining 127 were granted to private sector undertakings/parties.

(c) Information relating to investment made in the licensed projects is not maintained centrally in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals in the Ministry of Industry.

Short Supply of Vaccines

5860. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that vaccines to combat polio, measles, hepatitis and rabies are in short supply in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated to increase the production of these vaccines?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J.VENGAL RAO) : (a) Shortage of Oral Polio Vaccine and Anti-Rabies Vaccines were reported recently from a number of places.

(b) Under the provisions of the new DPCO, 1987, all vaccines except Hepatitis B have been price decontrolled for increasing indigenous production.

Quality of Morning TV Programmes

5861. DR. B.L.SHAILESH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the morning T.V Programme has yet to catch up with its viewers in spite of its one year service;

(b) whether Government propose to have a fresh look at the content and quality of its programmes and make it more rational and popular; and

(c) if so, the new programming pattern with distinctive flavour or character being considered by Government ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is the constant endeavour of Doordarshan to improve upon the contents and quality of its programmes to make them more appealing, rational and popular with the viewers, It is envisaged to include programmes on humour and children's interest in the morning transmission during the ensuing summer vacation.

Expansion of Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Andhra Pradesh

5862. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plant to expand the present area of operation of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, a coal mine in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINIS-**

TRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K.JAFFAR SHARIEF) : (a) and (b). The Singareni Collieries Company Limited is operating coal mines in the Godavari Valley Coalfield in Andhra Pradesh. Presently, mining activities are spread over three districts viz. Khammam, Karimnagar and Adilabad and the present production of coal in these areas is about 17 million tones per year. The coal production is projected to increase to over 33 million tonnes in 1994-95 and to 38 million tonnes in 1999-2000 A.D. The mining activity will extend to Warangal District also during this period.

LPG Agencies in Andhra Pradesh

5863. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the

Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the place in Andhra Pradesh along with the category where new-LPG agencies/dealerships are likely to be opened during 1988-89?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : While it is not feasible, owing to the various steps which precede the commissioning of an LPG distributorship, to indicate the number of distributorships, to be commissioned in Andhra Pradesh in 1988-89, given in the Statement below are the names of locations in the State in respect of which the process of selection is under way.

STATEMENT

<i>SL.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Location</i>	<i>Category</i>
1	2	3
1.	Adilabad	ST
2.	Hyderabad/Secunderabad	UG
3.	Hyderabad/Secunderabad	DDP
4.	Hyderabad	ST
5.	Hyderabad	PH
6.	Pedapalli	SC
7.	Kurnool	PH
8.	Jadeherla	UG
9.	Bhainsa	UG
10.	Urvakonda	OPEN
11.	Palaner	SC
12.	Vijayawada	PH

1	2	3
13.	Vijayawada (Gannavaram)	SC
14.	Srikakularm	UG -Court Case
15.	Nandikotkur	DEF
16.	Nellore	SC
17.	Patanchery	OPEN
18.	Vicarabad	SC
19.	Pidirgurla	DDP
20.	Bheemavaram	OPEN
21.	Narasannapet	OPEN
22.	Huzurabad	OPEN
23.	Tirivur	SC
24.	Avanigadda	SC
25.	Jaggayapet	OPEN
26.	Bapatata	PH
27.	Guntur	UG
28.	Vetapalam	UG
29.	Gopalapatnam	ST
30.	Ichchapuram	OPEN
31.	Tekkali	OPEN
32.	Penugonda	OPEN
33.	Gudur	SC-Court Case
34.	Royachoti	UG
35.	Kodak	UG

SC: Scheduled Cases

ST=Scheduled Tribes

UG=Unemployed Graduates

PH=Physically Handicapped

DDP=Disabled Defence Personnel

DEF=Defence.

Losses by Central Public Sector Undertakings in Orissa

5864. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether half of the Central Public sector undertakings in Orissa are running in loss;

(b) if so, the names of those public sector undertakings;

(c) the main reasons for the losses in those public undertakings; and

(d) the steps taken to improve their performance?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b). There are 3 Central Public sector enterprises in operation with registered offices in Orissa, namely, National Aluminium Co. Ltd., Orissa Drugs and Chemicals Ltd. and Paradeep Phosphates Ltd. All these enterprises have incurred losses in 1986-87.

(c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(d) The steps taken to improve their performance are indicated at page-179 of Volume-I of public Enterprises Survey 1986-87 placed on the Table of the House on 25th February, 1988.

Joint Sector Projects set up by Industrial promotion and Investment Corporation, Orissa

5865. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of joint sector projects set up by the Industrial promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Limited (IPICOL) so far;

(b) the capital participation of private sector in these projects;

(c) whether IPICOL proposes to set up any such projects, in Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (d). Information relating to joint sector projects sponsored by State Government Corporations is not centrally maintained in the Ministry of Industry.

M/s. Industrial Promotion & Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd. were granted 11 letters of intent during the calendar years 1985 to 1987 for setting up of industries in Orissa. Out of these, one letter of intent for the manufacture of Vanaspati at Jagatpur, Cuttack district, Orissa has since been converted into an industrial licence. This license is proposed to be implemented by IPINIT Vanaspati Pvt. Ltd. as a Joint Sector project in which 26% of equity is proposed to be held by IPICOL, 25% by Samantray & Associate (Co-promoter) and 49% by public. The unit is in an advanced stage of completion.

Central Investment in Kerala

5866. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that central investment in the industrial sector in Kerala has been declining over the years; and

(b) if so, the complete details of the central investment during the last seven Five Year Plans?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Telephone Exchanges in Goa

5867. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made for opening of the proposed new telephone exchanges and expansion work with respect to each of the telephone exchanges proposed to be expanded in Goa in the last two months; and

(b) the relevant details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). The details of progress are given below:

1. New Exchanges

- i) Lotulim 50 L SAX commissioned on 19.2.88.
- ii) Dewar 50 L SAX likely to be commissioned by 31.3. 88
- iii) Bicholim 200 L MAX-II replacement likely to be completed by end of April, 1988.

2. Expansions

- i) Panaji 3600 -3900 likely to be completed by and of April, 1988.

Telecast of Songs of Feature Films

5868. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount charged by Doordarshan for telecast of songs of feature films as advertisements in programmes " Chitrahar" and "Chhaya Geet"

(b) the total amounts received by way of these advertisement in the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the amount paid to the producers for telecast of songs of feature films; and

(d) the amount paid to the film producers on the above count in the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT) : (a) The sponsorship fee charged is as under:

- (i) Rs. 35000/- for each song and dance sequence included in the 'Chitrahar' programme telecast on the National Network of Wednesdays.
- ii) Rs. 5000/- for each song and dance sequence included in the 'Chitrahar' telecast from Delhi on Fridays and the 'Chhaya Geet' telecast from Bombay.

(b) The information is given below:-

1985-86	Rs.35.55 lakhs
1986-87	Rs. 22.90 lakhs
1987-88 (Upto Feb. 88)	Rs. 24.40 lakhs

(c) Payment for telecast of songs and dance sequence is made as per the following rates:-

National Network	Rs. 5,000/- per songs
Delhi + LPTs	Rs. 1,500/- per song
Individual kendras	Rs. 500/- per song

(d) The amount paid during the last 3 years is given below:-

<i>Calendar Year</i>	<i>Amount paid</i>
1985	Rs. 8,95,400.00
1986	Rs. 10,23,350.00
1987	Rs. 9,96,150.00

Power Shortage in Karnataka

5869. SHRI H.B.PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the power shortage in Karnataka and if so, to what extent;

(b) whether there are chances of Karnataka becoming self-sufficient in power in the near future; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by State Government and Union Government to make available adequate power keeping in view its demand during the next Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b). During 1987-88, the power shortage in Karnataka was about 30.3. As Karnataka is mainly dependent on hydel generation, the power position in the State depends to a large extent on the reservoir levels. The State is expected to face power shortage of varying degrees in the near future depending upon the reservoir levels.

(c) Various steps are being taken to increase the availability of power in the State which include expediting commissioning of new capacity, optimum generation from the existing capacity, reduction of transmission

and distribution losses and implementation of energy conservation and demand management measures. In addition, the State would also get its share of power from the Central Stations in the Southern Region. To the extent possible assistance would also continue to be provided to Karnataka from the unallocated portion of power from the Central Sector Stations in the Southern Region as well as from the neighbouring systems.

Demand of Petroleum Products

5870. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand for petroleum products has gone up during the last three years;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) whether their indigenous production has grown proportionately; and

(d) if not, what specific steps have been taken by Government to increase the production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). The demand/consumption of petroleum products in the country is estimated to have gone up from 38.79 million tonnes in 1984-85 to 46.21 million tonnes in 1987-88.

(c) and (d). The indigenous production of petroleum products is estimated to have increased from 33.24 million tonnes in 1984-85 to 44.19 million tones in 1987-88. The requirement is therefore, being met substantially by maximising the indigenous production by increasing the refining capacity, and the balance by imports.

Ban on Recruitment of Class III and IV Employees in Telecommunications Department in Gujarat

5871. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a ban on the recruitment of Class-III and Class-IV employees of Telecommunications Department in Gujarat;

(b) if so, since when the ban has been imposed and the reasons for the imposition of such a ban;

(c) when the said ban is likely to be lifted;

(d) whether there is any accumulation of work in various circles due to this ban; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and when it will be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The ban is applicable for the whole country including Gujarat.

(b) The ban has been imposed from 27.2.1987 to enable appointment of staff recruited earlier, but not yet appointed.

(c) As and when the action for appointment of staff already selected is completed.

(d) No, Please

(e) Not applicable in view of reply against (d) above.

New TV Serial

5872. SHRI P.M.SAYEED: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any other TV serial made on the line of 'Ramayan' for telecast; and

(b) if so, the title of the TV serial?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Doordarshan has given concept approval to the serial 'Mahabharat'

Formation of Chalchitra Akademi

5873. SHRI P.M.SAYEED: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the recommendation made by the Working Group on National Film Policy regarding formation of "Chalchitra Akademi"

(b) if so, the objectives of the proposed Chalchitra Akademi;

(c) whether the National Film Development corporation has been consulted in this regard and if so, the result thereof; and

(d) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir. However, the Government is of the view that there would be no special advantages in having a new set-up like Chalchitra Academy because the functions envisaged for such a Academy are already being performed by the Film Festival Directorate, the National Film Archive of India, The children's Film Society and the National Film Development Corporation.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise

[*Translation*]

Production of Films in Bihar

5874. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a continuous decline in the product of feature films;

(b) if so, the number of feature films produced during 1985, 1987 respectively and thereafter and the languages in which they have been produced;

(c) whether Government have made any efforts to develop the film industry in Bihar during the aforesaid period; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the year-wise titled of the big budget films/ feature films produced in Bihar during the aforesaid period along with the name of the producers of each film?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT) : (a) to (d). Produc-
tion of films in India is unregulated and
overwhelmingly in the private sector. As
such information regarding the number of

feature films produced is not available. However, the Central Board of Film Certifi-
cation maintains statistics of feature films
certified by them. Information relate to
number of feature films certified in various
languages by the Central Board of Film
Certification during the calendar years,
1985, 1986 and 1987 and upto 29th Feb.,
1988 is given in the Statement below:

(c) Cinema (Excluding certification of
films for public exhibition) is a State subject.
It is therefore, primarily for the State Govern-
ments concerned to take the initiative to
promote the films industry in the State. In
Bihar, the State Government have set up a
State Film Development Corporation to look
after the promotion of the film industry in the
State. The National Film Development Cor-
poration, a Public Sector Undertaking under
the Ministry of I & B, have also taken the
following steps for the promotion of the film
industry in Bihar:-

- (i) NFDC has sanctioned loans to
film makers coming from Bihar
for production of films with back-
ground of Bihar.
- (ii) NFDC has sanctioned loans for
construction of cinema theatres
in the State of Bihar.
- (iii) NFDC holds festivals of out-
standing films in Bihar
- (iv) NFDC has been exhibiting good
films in the State of Bihar through
various film societies.

STATEMENT*Number of Films Certified by the C.B.F.C.*

	1985	1986	1987	1988 (up to 29)
1	2	3	4	5
Hindi	187	159	150	21
Gujarati	22	13	11	2
Bhojpuri	6	19	14	2
Marathi	16	17	27	2
Punjabi	8	7	8	-
Haryanvi	10	7	6	-
Brijbhasha	-	-	1	-
Nepali	4	-	6	-
English	1	-	1	2
Oriya	17	17	9	5
Manipuri	-	1	-	-
Assamese	10	11	8	-
Bengali	28	47	35	-
Tamil	190	154	167	23
Telugu	198	192	163	24
Kannada	69	59	88	8
Tulu	-	-	1	-
Malayalam	137	130	103	12
Rajasthani	3	-	4	-
Urdu	2	1	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
Garhwali	-	1	3	-
Sindhi	-	1	-	-
Maithili	1	-	-	-
Nimadi	1	-	-	-
Dimasa	1	-	-	-
Konkani	1	-	-	-
Avadhi	-	1	-	-
Bodo	-	2	-	-
Karbi	-	1	-	-
Kumauni	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	912	840	806	108

[English]

**Investigations made by DGIR into
Unfair Trade Practices**

5875. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to
state:

(a) the number of investigations carried
out by the Director General, Investigation &
Registration against unfair trade, restrictive
trade and monopolistic trade practices etc.
during the last three years;

(b) how many of these cases were won
by the D.G. I & R and how many were lost;
and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that the
department does not lose such cases in
future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c).
The number of Preliminary Investigation
Reports/Applications submitted by Director
General of I & R to the M.R.T.P. Commis-
sion relating to unfair, restrictive and mo-
nopolistic trade practices, during the last
three years are as under:-

Calander Year	No. of Preliminary Investigation Reports/ Applications submitted during the year.
1985	54
1986	175
1987	404

The time and effort involved in the compilation of details of action taken by the MRTP Commission in these cases will not be commensurate with the purpose sought to be achieved.

Generally, the DG (I& R) takes the assistance of lawyers in presenting the cases before the MRTP Commission.

Norms for Stabilising power Supply on Northern Power Grid

5876. SHRI VAKKOMPURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any norms have been laid down to stabilise the power supply on the Northern Power Grid;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken to ensure uninterrupted power supply in equitable proportion to all the States in the Northern India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). With a view to stabilise the power supply in the Northern Regional Grid, the constituent State Electricity Boards have been advised to undertake various measures, including installation of capacitors at appropriate locations in their systems, resorting to load restrictions during peak hours, avoiding drawals over and above their allotted shares, and complying with the operational instructions of the Northern Regional Electricity Board.

Allocation of Fuel for Diesel Generating Station at Cochin

5877. SHRI VAKKOMPURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Electricity Board and the Central Electricity Authority have approached Union Government for allocation of fuel for the proposed 100 MW diesel generating station at Cochin; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been possible to make any commitment in regard to supply of LSHS/FO from indigenous sources for the proposed 100 MW diesel generating station at Cochin since, as per present indicatings, these products may be in deficit from 1989-90 onwards.

Modernisation of Badarpur Thermal Power Station

5878. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to modernise Badarpur Thermal power Station;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned or estimated by the National Thermal Power Corporation to implement the modernisation programme; and

(c) when such proposal is going to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). A Centrally Sponsored Renovation and Modernisation pro-

gramme for the Badarpur Thermal power Station at an estimated cost of Rs. 28. 70. crores is already under implementation.

assistance is on 50:50 basis i.e. in a project cost of Rs. 4 crores Centres's share is Rs. 2 crores.

Setting up of Industries in 'No Industry Districts'

5879. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Phulbani, a backward and tribal district in Orissa has been identified as a 'No Industry district;

(b) whether Government have any specific proposal to set up industries in 'No industry district; to develop the back-ward areas all over the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J.VENGAL RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Industrialisation of an area is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. However, Central Government supplements their efforts by providing priority in the grant of industrial licences, Central Investment Subsidy, Concessional Finance, Exemption from Income-tax etc. to entrepreneurs for setting up industries in the 'No Industry Districts' The entrepreneurs are eligible for Central Subsidy @ 25% subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs for setting up industries in these No Industry Districts. Assistance limited to 1/3rd of the total cost of infrastructural development, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2 crores per No Industry District is, also provide for development of infrastructural facilities in identified growth centres in these No Industry Districts.

In the case of No Industry Districts of North Eastern States and Sikkim, Centres's

Funds allotted to O.N.G.C.

5880. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 2350 crores for 1988-89 for the Oil and Natural GAS Commission for completing their projects;

(b) how much time they will require to complete their projects; and

(c) when the World Bank will give the balance amount of its loan for Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) The Annual Plan outlay for ONGC for 1988-89 is Rs. 2350 crores .

(b) The exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons is a continuous process and the Annual Plan outlay relates to the Plan expenditure in a particular financial year.

(c) World Bank loan against specific projects is made available to the Government of India for on lending to ONGC under a subsidiary loan agreement. The amount is advanced to ONGC depending on the expenditure incurred on the projects and the reimbursement received from the World Bank. The Annual Plan 1988-89 provides for a payment of Rs. 100 crores to ONGC against various World Bank loans.

[Translation]

[English]

**Refining Capacity of Mathura and
Barauni Refineries**

5881. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is act that Mathura Refinery has attained the capacity of 75 lakh tonnes in the year 1987,

(b) if so, since when this refinery has started utilisation of this capacity and the details of expenditure incurred on technical improvements and for increasing the production capacity;

(c) whether the proposal for increasing the production capacity of Barauni refinery and to set up an oil plant complex in Barauni are under consideration of Government of the last many years;

(d) if so, the action taken so far in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) and (b). Capacity of 7.5 MTPA is expected to be attained only in July, 1988. The expansion is expected to cost Rs. 5.50 crores.

(c) there is no such proposal in the Seventh plan.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) It is not considered necessary to expand the capacity of the Barauni refinery at present.

**Public Grievance Meeting by Telecom-
munications Department**

5882. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether a public grievance meeting was held in New Delhi on 27 February 1988 by the Telecommunications Department;

(b) if so, the number of persons who attended the meeting to present their grievances;

(c) the number of grievances removed on the spot;

(d) in how many cases directions were given to the authorities and to the public with details, and

(e) when the next such meeting is to take place in Delhi and how many such meetings were held elsewhere in the country, with details

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND
MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI
VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). This meeting was attended by 62 persons.

(c) 48 (forty-eight) cases were decided on-the -spot.

(d) As the remaining cases related to excess billing and needed detailed scrutiny, necessary instructions were given to the concerned officers for detailed investigations and report.

(e) The next Telephone Adalat at Delhi is to be held in the last week of May, 1988. From the date of introduction in July 1987,

the telephone adalats have been held as per the following details:

Number of Cases			
Place	No.	Received	Decided
Calcutta	1	798	798
Bombay	1	334	331
Delhi	3	752	738
Bangalore	1	56	56
Ahmedabad	1	35	45
Hyderabad	4	198	198
Kanpur	1	300	295
Madras	2	62	62
Pune	1	13	13
Goa	1	28	28

[Translation]

Allotment of Houses to P & T Employees in the Mathura

5883. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the category-wise number of the employees working in P&T Department in Mathura district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of the employees of them who are living in Government quarters;

(c) the action being taken by Government to allot houses to all these employees and

(d) the number of houses proposed to be built during the years 1988-89 and 1989-

90 for the employees working in P & T Department in Mathura?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The Category-wise number of employees is as under

Group A : 1

Group B : 1

Group C : 380

Group D : 91

(b) 9 employees are living in Government quarters. 16 employees have been provided with rent-free post-attached quarters on rent with the Department.

(c) Not possible to provide houses to all

the employees for want of funds.

(d) Proposals to build houses during 1988-89 and 89-90 have not been finalised so far.

DEPARTMENT OF TELECOM

(a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House

[English]

Molasses Production

5884. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of molasses is surplus in some States;

(b) if so, the names of such States and the approximate production of molasses in these States during the last three years; and

(c) the States which are deficit in molasses?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (c). U.P. Maharashtra, Bihar and Pondicherry have been traditionally surplus in molasses, while the production in Haryana, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh has been almost equal to the demand for distillation within these States. The remaining States/Union Territories are deficit in this respect.

The production of molasses in the three surplus States and the Union Territory during the last 3 alcohol years (December-November) has been as under:-

Qty. in lakh tonnes

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
i) Uttar Pradesh	6.80	7.33	13.24
ii) Maharashtra	7.82	8.19	8.51
iii) Bihar	0.60	1.08	1.30
iv) Pondicherry	0.185	0.237	0.31

Pay and Allowances in Public Sector Undertakings

5885. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pay scales and other allowances of identical posts bidder from one public undertaking to another;

(b) if so, the details of such a variation

and the names and number of public undertakings where there is a variation;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to provide pay and allowances of all the public sector undertakings at par; and

(d) the time by which the decision in this regard is expected to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI

J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (d). Government policy has been to ring about a broad degree of rationalisation and comparability in the pay and allowances of different categories of employees in the Central Public Enterprises. Complete uniformity in the scales of pay and allowances of these employees is not feasible as there are more than 200 enterprises in different sectors and of varying sizes. Wage settlements regarding workers are finalised on the basis of bilateral negotiations between the management and the workers.

Improvement in the Service Conditions of Extra Departmental Employees

5886. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Extra-Departmental employees of the Departments of posts and Telecommunications were sitting at Dharna from January 27, 1988 in connection with their demands regarding improvement in their service conditions; and

(b) if so, what are their demands and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir One of the recognised Unions namely Bharatiya Extra Departmental Employees Union Staged a dharna from 27.1.1988 to 29.2.1988 for settlement of demands of ED employees. The Demands submitted by the Union and the response of the Department thereto are indicated in the statement below:-

STATEMENT

1. Regularisation of E.D employees

Extra Departmental employees are employed in part-time basis for fixed hours of

work on consideration of monthly allowance. Their services are not regularised as in case of regular Government servants. However, they are eligible for absorption in Group 'D' / Postmen and Mailguards posts by way of examination to the extent of availability of vacancies as per recruitment rules. There is no other way of regularisation of E.D employees.

2 . Grant

of Pro-rata wages to ED employees

Extra Departmental employees have been given basic allowance fixed between certain minimum and maximum. Their basic allowances have been revised recently after an indepth study of the various factors which go into this formulation. A minimum of 40 points workload had been accepted for the Extra Departmental Branch postmasters and a minimum payment of Rs. 240/- p.m. have been ensured to each and every extra Departmental employee, irrespective of the workload. By and large, as per this formulation, various categories of Extra Departmental employees have been benefitted. The demand for pro-rate wages cannot be applied in this system where emoluments are fixed in an entirely different working system.

3. Grant of bonus of actual emoluments:

Grant of bonus on actual emoluments was demanded by the representatives of the Union. The question was considered in depth and it was agreed to made the payment of bonus to extra departmental employees for the year 1986-87 on the basis of deemed monthly emoluments of Rs. 240/- against Rs. 130/- earlier.

4. Emoluments to ED ERM should be paid as per the old norms

The workload of Extra Departmental Branch Postmasters is calculated with refer-

ence to the point system. Earlier, aggregate number of 20 points were required to earn the basic allowance and additional allowance used to be paid for each additional point. Now the minimum allowance has been linked with a workload of 40 points. According to this formula EDBPMs who are having less than 40 points workload are to be granted Rs. 275/- as allowance and EDBPMs who are having more than 40 points of workload will be paid allowance ranging between Rs. 275/- to Rs. 440/- p.m. If the allowance had been fixed to a minimum of 20 points, a large number of EDPPMs would have had their allowance fixed at a level lower than Rs. 275/-

5. Journey performed by EDDA and EDMC and other Field Staff be treated as journey performed on foot.

Basic allowance of Extra Departmental Delivery agents and Extra Departmental Mail Carriers, etc., who were appointed before 1.11.87 have been protected. Their basic allowance would continue to be determined on the basis of workload calculated on foot-beat and they will not be entitled to any cycle allowance. Orders in this regard have been issued on 5th January, 1988.

6. Emoluments to ED Stamp Vendors be paid on pre-revised standards

Basic allowance is fixed on the basis of workload which is calculated with reference to the sale of stamps in the case of Extra Departmental stamp Vendors. The department has agreed to keep the revised standards in abeyance to avoid displacement of staff. This is not applicable to fixation of allowances which are linked to workload.

7. 20% clerical posts be reserved for ED Staff as recommended by Savor Committee'

The matter is under consideration.

8. Put off duty be treated as suspension.

The matter is under consideration

9. No ED employee be employed less than 4 hours.

ED employees being part-time employees are generally engaged to work for periods ranging from 2 to 5 hrs. They are paid allowances based on workload. It is not possible to employ them for a minimum period of 4 hours and remunerate them on that basis.

10. Formation of separate Union of all EDAs taken together as a category.

This matter should be considered by the various Unions representing the ED employees amongst themselves and in case they come to any agreement on this issue, the same will be considered by this Department

Moreover, the rules of recognition of Service Unions/ Associations are presently under active consideration of the Department of personnel and Training and such a problem can be taken care of after finalisation of the same.

11. Recruitment to the cadre of Postmen/Village Postmen/Mailguard be made on the basis of old syllabus.

The matter is under consideration.

Co-relation between Man-days lost and Industrial Production

5887. SHRI P.PENCHALLIAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the co-relation between man-days lost and industrial production is positive or negative at the national level; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M.ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Corelation between man days lost and index of industrial production has been estimated for the period 1978 to 1987. At the overall aggregate level, the corelation has not been found to be statistically significant.

The rate of industrial growth during the last three years has been at a level higher than the targeted average rate of growth of over 8% per annum envisaged in the Seventh Plan.

Industrial Projects In Gujarat

5888. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:
SHRI CHHITHUBHAI GAMIT:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have given assistance to a number of industrial projects in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details of such projects from 1 January, 1985 to 2 February, 1988; and

(c) the details of the plans, projects and estimates to set up more such projects in Gujarat during 1988, 1989 and 1990 and when these projects are likely to be set up and start production?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J.VENGAL RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). while the details of such projects receiving assistance from 1 January 1985 to 29 February, 1988 are not available, details of projects including Central Public Sector projects in the industries and minerals sector along with provisions kept in the 7th Plan there against is given in the statement below. The expected dates of commencement of production by these projects are not available.

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	Name of Undertaking/Unit	Seventh: Five Year Plan (1985-90) Outlay
1	2	3
1.	Projects and Development India Ltd. — Baroda	2.95
	(a) New Schemes	1.95
	(b) Office building etc.	1.00
2.	Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd.- Hazira Project (Government Contribution)	132.71

1	2	3
3.	Indian Petrochemicals Corpn.Ltd., Baroda Complex	430.40
	(a) Continuing Scheme (Propylene Copolymer, xylenes expansion, acrylic fibre expansion DMTE Expansion (Ph.II) LAB expan- sion, energy saving schemes etc.)	273.00
	(b) Replacement, renewals, S&T etc.	57.16
	(c) New Schemes	100.24
4.	CIPET, Ahmedabad —Gujarat Extension Centre	0.82
5.	Petrofiles Cooperative Ltd.— Baroda	1.00
6.	Engineering Projects India Ltd.— Warehousing Project Kandla	1.00
7.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	1.50
8.	Heavy Water Plant, Hazira	110.00
9.	Continuing Scheme at Baroda (Pilot Plant for Ammonia Exchange Process, mini — cracker scheme, housing — allocated	3.48
10.	New Schemes (Test facilities for components, Improvement to heavy water plant, Baroda, Industrial scale pilot plant)	11.10
TOTAL :		694.96

Maintenance of Insulating Oils in Transformers

5889. SHRI Y.S.MAHAJAN: Will the
Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 71 per cent
failure of transformers resulting in frequent
power breakdowns is due to improper main-
tenance of insulating oils in the transform-
ers;

(b) whether on an average ten per cent breakdowns of transformers are due to improper maintenance of insulating oils as against less than one per cent in the world; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to ensure proper maintenance of insulating oils in the transformers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) (a) to (c). There are numerous factors responsible for the failure of transformers, namely design defects, lack of quality assurance in production/installation, over loading, lightening surges, lack of preventive maintenance, etc. It is not possible to precisely segregate the rate of failure due to the various factors.

There have been general complaints from some State Electricity Board regarding poor quality of the insulating oil in the transformers. With a view to improving its quality, the Central Electricity Authority have recommended modifications in some of the parameters of the insulating oil. The Bureau of India Standards have decided to incorporate the modified parameters in the Indian Standards for the insulating oil.

Setting up of Chandaka Nucleus Industrial Complex

5890. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the task force for Chandaka Nucleus Industrial Complex has recommended for setting up at Bhubaneswar a sub-centre of the Central Tool Room Project, Calcutta with the assistance of Government of Denmark;

(b) whether Government of Orissa has requested Union Government that in place of a sub-centre a full fledged Centre may be located at Bhubaneswar in Orissa;

(c) whether Government have approved the location of the sub-centre and efforts are being made to obtain the assistance from Denmark; and

(d) if so, the progress made in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J.VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) A Danish Mission has recently appraised the proposal.

Strike by Public Sector Employees

5891. PROF.MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector employees observed a three-day strike on March 14, 15 and 16, 1988 to demand scrapping of the existing Bureau of Public Enterprises guidelines, interim relief to the employees on the basis of the revised wages, dearness allowance to cover full neutralisation of cost of living and halt to the policy of privatisation and denigration of public sector; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J.VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). Based on a call given by the Committee of Public Sector Trade Unions, some employees in some units of certain public sector enterprises had gone on strike on 14th, 15th and 16th March, 1988. Government consider the strike unjustified.

**Transmission Centre at Air Station,
Trivandrum**

5892. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a new transmission centre for regional service at the All India Radio Station, Trivandrum;

(b) if so, when it is expected to be commissioned;

(c) the estimated cost of the project; and

(d) the regions to be benefited with the setting up of this new transmission centre?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposed 50 KW SW transmitter at Trivandrum is expected to be ready for commissioning during 1990.

(c) The estimated cost of this project is Rs.315.80 Lakhs.

(d) Its coverage would be available to entire Kerala State and also to parts of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

Foreign Investment Board

5893. SHRI K.P.UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a Foreign Investment Board under the Ministry to scrutinise and approve proposals of investment and technical and financial collaborations from foreign companies, including multinationals;

(b) if so, the legal framework under which the FIB works and the rules under which it is constituted and the extent of its jurisdiction over other administrative Ministries;

(c) the present constitution and members thereof;

(d) the number of times it has met in 1986 and 1987; and

(e) the number of proposals scrutinised or approved of and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M.ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Government have constituted a "Foreign Investment Board" for considering foreign collaboration proposals, financial and/or technical, with foreign companies including multinationals. It is an administrative forum and has not been constituted in terms of the provisions of any statute.

(c) The present constitution of the Foreign Investment Board is given in the statement below.

(d) The Foreign Investment Board met 21 times in 1986 and 18 times in 1987.

(e) 894 and 854 proposals were considered by the Foreign Investment Board in the year 1986 and 1987 respectively. The details of approved foreign collaborations showing the names of the Indian and foreign firms, items of manufacture and nature of foreign collaboration are published on a monthly basis by the Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to its monthly news letter. Copies of this publication are sent to Parliament Library regularly.

STATEMENT**Constitution of the Foreign Investment Board:**

1. Secretary, Deptt. of Economic Affairs	Chairman
2. Secretary, Deptt. of Industrial Development	Member
3. Secretary, Technical Development, D.G.T.D.	Member
4. Secretary, Deptt. of Petroleum	Member
5. Secretary, Ministry of Commerce	Member
6. Secretary, Planning Commission	Member
7. Secretary, Deptt. of Company Affairs	Member
8. Secretary, Deptt. of Science and Technology	Member
9. Director General, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	Member
10. Secretary of the Administrative Ministry	Member
11. A representative of the Reserve Bank of India	Member
12. Joint Secretary in charge of SIA Deptt. of Industrial Development	Member- Secretary

**Discovery of Micro-Organisms Chang-
ing 'Sweet' Oil into 'Sour'**

5894. DR.G.VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether new species of micro-or-

ganisms have been discovered for the first time by Indian Scientists which threaten to change the "Sweet" oil into "Sour" oil; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATU-

RAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). When surface waters or any chemicals are injected into the reservoir, quite frequently sulphate reducing bacteria grow in abundance in the reservoir. These bacteria react in the reservoir and produce hydrogen sulphide (H₂S), which being acidic in nature, has corrosive effect on oil field equipment used in the well and at the surface for producing and handling of oil.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: One by one.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You should not do like that. Why are you standing in the middle of the isle? You sit in the chair.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonepat): Chaudhary Devi Lal, the Chief Minister of Haryana, who visited U.P. with two busloads of Policemen without any permission from the Government of U.P. has violated the rules. It will lead to confrontation and create a law and order problem. I want the Minister of Home Affairs to make a statement with regard to that matter...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Just listen.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Will you listen to me? It is an inter-state matter. If the Government of U.P. Makes a complaint, the Ministry of Home Affairs will look into it. The Home

Minister will take care of it.

[English]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: The U.P. Government have written.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): I will look into it. I will definitely consult the U.P. and Haryana Governments. I will bring to the house whatever the facts are.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, recently it has come in newspaper that China has supplied Medium Range Missiles to Saudi Arabia. The Missiles have a range of 2000 miles and they are capable of being fitted with nuclear war-heads. As our past experience shows Saudi Arabia in many cases, on many occasions has been the conduit for transfer of weapons to Pakistan. Pakistan has already acquired nuclear bombs; and with these Missiles in medium range they will cover entire India.

[Translation]

MR.SPEAKER: You give me in writing.

[English]

PROF. K.K. TE-WARY: Mr. Pant, Defence Minister of India, I am told it has come out in the newspapers — it has taken up this matter with Mr. Carlucci, the visiting American Defence Secretary. It has altered the entire geo-strategic situation. Therefore, Sir...

MR. SPEAKER: You give me a motion in writing.

[English]

Then I will go into it and get the facts.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: Government

must come out with a specific stand on it. It is a very serious matter.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur): I have given a Privilege motion against Mr. Vengal Rao, the Minister of Industry.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will find out, you give me in writing.

[*English*]

I will consider it and get the facts.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: I have already given the facts.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Just listen to me, a reply will have to be given.

[*English*]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Ulberia): You were present there and you commented.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: When did I say that I was not present?

[*English*]

I did not deny it.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: You were kind enough to comment that it is cleared as he is saying and that we should accept it. We accepted your direction.

MR. SPEAKER: I only said....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Now what is happening? Mr. Ajit Panja says it is not cleared. Mr. Tiwari says it is not cleared.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): Now Mr. Panja says something quite different.

MR. SPEAKER: Now listen to me. You have given it. I will find out what facts they have to give to me and then we shall consider.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: You know everything, Sir, but this is the situation.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: I have given a Privilege Motion against the Minister of State for Finance, Shri Ajit Panja, for contradicting the Minister of Industry.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: The Minister of Industry said that the clearance to Haldia Petro-Chemical Project has been given. Twice he has said that: (*Interruptions*). Now how can another Minister in the Cabinet contradict outside what he said here in the House? It is violative of Article 75(3) of the Constitution, where it is said "the Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of the People." It is a very serious matter. (*Interruptions*)

It is a contempt of the House. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: First of all, let me protect the House from you. I have to go according to the set rules.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: The Minister is here, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Might be; I am not saying that he is not here.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: How can the Minister say that? He says that it has not been totally cleared. How can two Ministers say two different things?

MR. SPEAKER: I will find out.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: How can these two Ministers say two different things?

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am going to find out. We will act accordingly.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: One said it in the House, and the other outside. We being the Members feel humiliated. It is an insult to the House.

Are you asking for the facts the Minister, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: What have I been saying from the housetops " till now?

[*Translation*]

Sir, this is what I am saying.

[*English*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: The matter has to be taken very seriously.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): There is a report in the 'National Herald' that in Kanpur, certain people have sold children to hotel owners....

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You give me in writing, I will find out.

[*English*]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: The hotel owners have taken blood and sold it. There is also a report that meat has been served in the hotel. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No; not like this. You give it to me. I will find out. No arguing.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I have given a Calling Attention notice. Please enquire. We do not know; it is our duty to enquire. (*Interruptions*)

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): Innocent people have lost their lives in the biggest hospital, the J.J. Hospital, without accountability. This is very clear from the Lentin Report.

MR. SPEAKER: You give it to me.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: I have given you the notice, Sir. There is rampant corruption and naked favouritism.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it,

[*English*]

DR. DATTA SAMANT: I have given notice for discussion under rule 184. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have told that I will consider it. Now stop talking, much has already been said.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now Papers Laid. Mr. Vengala Rao.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all. it is Okay.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: It is in gross violation of Article 21 of the Constitution. Fourteen people have lost their lives, without any accountability. (*Interruptions*) **

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down now. I have to get facts. Not a single word will be recorded, of whatever he is saying without my permission.

(*Interruptions*) **

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Delhi, the Capital of India, there has been considerable increase in mosquitoes. They not only disturb sleep but also cause diseases. Please, take some remedial measures otherwise it would become difficult to live here.

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

Review on and Annual Report of Bengal Immunity Ltd. Calcutta for 1986-87 and Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd. Ranchi for 1986-87 and Statement *re* delay in laying the latter papers.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): I beg to lay on the Table-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) Under sub-section

(1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bengal Immunity Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1986-87.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bengal Immunity Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-5849/88]

(b) (i) A Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1986-87.

(ii) Annual Report of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (b) of item (1) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-5850/88]

Notification under central Excise Rules 1944.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise rules, 1944:-

(i) G.S.R. 342 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th March, 1988 together

[Sh. A.K. Panja]

with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe effective rate of duty of 15 per cent on articles of cement as per decision announced in 1988 Budget.

(ii) G.S.R. 343 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th March, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No 53/88 Central Excises dated the 1st March, 1988 so as to make some minor rectificatory amendments.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-5851/88]

Notification under Electricity (Supply) Act 1948.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 4 B of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948:-

(i) The Central Electricity Authority (Terms and Conditions of Service of Chairman and Other Members) Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 123 in Gazette of India dated the 27th February, 1988.

(ii) The Central Electricity Authority (Amendment) Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 124 in Gazette of India dated the 27th February, 1988.

(Placed in Library See No. LT-5852/88)

12.07 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received

from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 30th March, 1988, agreed without any amendment to the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Amendment Bill, 1988, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th March, 1988.

12.07 1/2 hrs

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Court of Aligarh Muslim University

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (Shri L.P. Shahi): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-clause (xxiv) of Clause (1) of the Statute 14 of the Statutes of the Aligarh Muslim University, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, six members from among themselves to serve as members of the Court of the Aligarh Muslim University for a term of three years, subject to the other provisions of the said Statutes. The members so elected shall not be the employees of the Aligarh Muslim University."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-clause (xxiv) Of Clause (1) of the Statute 14 of the Statutes of the Aligarh Muslim University, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, six members from among themselves to serve as members of the Court of the Aligarh Muslim University for a term of three years, subject to the other provisions of the said Statutes. The members so elected shall not be the employees of the Aligarh Muslim University."

The motion was adopted.

CUSTOMS (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (Shri A.K. Panja): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Customs Act, 1962.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Customs Act, 1962."

The motion was adopted.

**SHRI A.K. PANJA: I introduced Bill.

12.09 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

(i) Need to enact law banning sacrifice of animals and birds.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA (Vaishali): The report that a girl was sacrificed by a priest in a temple at Thane should shock our conscience and expose the amount of superstition we have to drive out, not only in remote rural areas but even in such highly civilized areas as Bombay Metropolis. While we must expect the Government not to spare the culprit, concerted move to stop sacrifices in places of religious worship even of animals and birds must be initiated. In some States like Kerala, such temple sacrifices stand completely banned. Why should there not be a model law on this, for circulation among the States? Once the very idea of sacrifice is termed as illegal inviting stringent punishment, there would be less chance for superstitions regarding alleged benefit from human sacrifices to thrive. Police should also be asked to keep a watch on animists and *tantriks* who are known to indulge in such activities.

[Translation]

(ii) Need to take steps to improve medical facilities in the rural areas.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise the following matter under Rule 377:-

Medical facilities available in the rural areas far away from big cities are meagre

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 5.4.1988

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Sh. Shantidhariwal]

and insufficient. In spite of the efforts made, the Primary health centres and sub-health centres have failed in making available sufficient medical facilities. Even if sub-health centre or Ayurvedic hospitals have been opened in remote villages, they are without buildings and if buildings are there, then medicines are not available and if medicines are available, then nurses, Compounders or Doctors are not there.

Despite their posting, Nurses, Doctors and Compounders are not ready to go to villages and work there. Higher authorities do not take rural health centres seriously. They hesitate to supply medicines. They consider these centres as an instrument of achieving the targets in respect of family planning allotted to each district. Medical facilities are not being made available as a result of the faulty Government Policy. The Government should formulate a comprehensive programme on priority basis and should make provisions for sufficient funds for medicines and buildings in annual plans to implement this programme. Medical services should be declared as essential services and provisions should be made for rigorous punishment for negligence. In order to implement this programme the concerned State Government should also be provided with sufficient financial assistance.

12.12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

- (iii) **Need to provide funds to Madhya Pradesh Government to meet water scarcity by making use of deep drilling machines and rigs.**

SHRI KRISHNA SINGH (Bhind): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I furnish the following information under Rule 377.

Due to continuous drought for the last three years in almost all the districts, particularly Bhind and Datia districts in Gwalior and Chambal divisions in Madhya Pradesh, the ground water level has gone down considerably and water level in the wells has also gone down and at certain places the wells have become dry. This situation may lead to a serious drinking water crisis during the ensuing summer season. Therefore, I request the Government of India to direct the State Government to solve this problem by deepening the wells before it takes a grave turn. For this purpose drilling machines, rigs and necessary funds should be provided to the State Government.

- (iv) **Demand for an express train between Bina and Varanasi via Sagar and Katni.**

SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY (Sagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I raise the following matter under Rule 377:

There has been a constant demand for introducing an Express Train between Allahabad and Varanasi via Bina, Sagar, Damoh and Katni. Many famous centres of Pilgrimage like Bandakpur, Chitrakut, Maher and Allahabad which are frequently visited by people for religious and business purposes are situated along this route. As there is no direct Express Train from Allahabad to these important places, the people have to face a lot of inconvenience in getting seats even after changing trains at two junctions (Bina and Katni) with great difficulty. In spite of the repeated requests made to the Railways to fulfil this demand, the Railway authorities have not paid any attention towards it as a result of which the citizens and businessmen of these areas have launched an agitation for stopping trains, staging *dharnas* and observing *bands*. I would, therefore, like to request that these towns should be linked with Bombay, Ahmedabad, Ujjain, Indore, Howrah, etc. through

direct Express Trains.

[Translation]

- (v) **Need to take steps to revive the Government Opium and Alkaloid Works, Ghazipur (Uttar Pradesh)**

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur): The Government Opium and Alkaloid Works, Ghazipur, U.P. is one of the oldest industrial units in the country. The Opium Unit was established in 1820 and its sister wing of Alkaloid in 1942. Since then it has been a source of income to the Government exchequer earning foreign exchange and a means of livelihood to the workers of this factory. All along the years it was a profit earning unit but now it is being classified as one of the losing units. the industry is making losses as the building and machinery in use are out of date, the rate of coal consumption is very high, unnecessary establishments and offices have been opened in the big cities like DELHI, Gwalior and Lucknow; and the price of products which is much below its cost prices has not been revised for long.

In 1984-85, a huge amount was spent in procuring modern machinery from abroad which is still lying unused blocking about a crore of rupees.

Instead of modernising the unit and establishing subsidiaries which may consume its finished products, the government is contemplating to close one shift in the factory.

I request the hon. Finance Minister to look into the problems of this industry and take urgent necessary action to remove the bottlenecks so that this industry is revived to its old glory.

- (vi) **Demand for implementing the Mahajan Commission's Report on Maharashtra-Karnataka Boundary dispute**

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): The statement made by the Maharashtra Chief Minister in the Maharashtra Assembly recently that Maharashtra has offered Rs. 100 crores to Karnataka in lieu of Belgaum has hurt the feelings of the people of Karnataka. So far as Karnataka is concerned, Belgaum question is a settled issue. The Centre should advise Maharashtra not to re-open the issue. It is nearly 20 years since the Mahajan Commission Report was published. Instead of implementing it, the Union Government is keeping quiet over the matter. I strongly urge the Union Government to implement the Mahajan Commission Report.

- (vii) **Demand for setting up a fund for rehabilitation of workers returning to Kerala after termination of their contracts in the Gulf countries.**

SHRI K. MOHANDAS (Mukundapuram): A large number of Keralites working in the gulf-countries are returning as the job opportunities have come down there. Most of these people were poor workers who had gone in search of jobs after selling almost every valuable thing they had. Through their hard work they earned foreign exchange for the country. After returning they are facing unemployment. Kerala is already facing acute unemployment with 28 lakhs of educated people in the live register of employment exchanges. It is beyond the capacity of the State to provide jobs to these people who after living in comparatively better conditions find it difficult to adjust to the new situation. this will lead to social tensions in the State.

I would, therefore, request the Central Government to set up a fund for the rehabili-

[Sh. K. Mohandas]

tation of the workers who have returned after the termination of their contracts.

[Translation]

- (viii) **Demand for implementing the UNDP schemes in order to cope with the drought situation, especially in the Bundelkhand area of U.P.**

SHRI BHISHMA DEV DUBE (Banda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, India is an agricultural country 80 per cent of the total population depends on agriculture. 90% of the total land is unirrigated and depends on rain. Last year the people faced the severest drought in the 100 years, which proves that excessive dependence on rain is dangerous.

At present, I want to mention the critical situation of Bundelkhand, a drought prone and backward area of Uttar Pradesh, where 80 per cent of the land is still unirrigated, and even in the so called irrigated land irrigation facilities are not available through Government measures. The drought of the last year is a living example of it.

A scheme was prepared under UNDP in 1978 to cope with the drought situation and the problems of irrigation under which ground water was to be brought to the surface by installing tubewells. This ambitious scheme was to be included in the Sixth Five Year Plan. But it has not found a place even in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Under this scheme, Jhansi, Lalitpur, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda, Allahabad, Banaras and the Mirzapur plateau were to be benefitted. Survey of this place has proved the possibility of huge amount of water available there.

I request the Government to implement the UNDP scheme without any delay.

12.19 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1988-89 —
CONTD.**

[English]

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES — CONTD.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we will take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Textiles.

SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH (Eluru): Mr. Deputy Speaker, with reference to the textile policy we will see that there are various aspects. After the new textile policy was announced in 1984-85 we have produced about 1382 million kg of yarn. By 1986-87 it has risen to 1526 million kg but unfortunately in 1988 there is a decline in the production of textile yarn. On the cloth side also though in 1984-85 it was about 1214 million metres, in 1986-87 it has gone up to 1298 metres, but there is also a decline in 1988. If we look at the production of cotton, in 1985-86 we produced 107 lakh bales, but in 1987-88 it has come down to 87 lakh bales. This is a policy matter in which we have to stabilise right from production of cotton up to the mills production because textile is the core of agriculture basic development and create a lot of employment potentialities in this country.

On the side of the textiles, there are three categories — the mills, the handlooms and the powerlooms. the policy of the Government is not properly stabilized. There are lacunae in various measures. The sickness of the mills have increased substantially. In 1985-86, only about seventy mills have been closed. In 1987, it has jumped up to 120 mills and in 1988 it has gone up to 133 mills. The unemployment in the mill sector has gone up from 95,000 workers in 1985 to 1,78,000 workers in 1988. That shows, the Govern-

ment has to review the basic policy and the working of the Textile Industrial Policy. Even if you look at the handloom sector and power loom side, the production has not increased in spite of the various aspects. The reason for this handloom suffering is yarn shortage. We are exporting substantial quantity of yarn and this year 40 million kgs. of yarn will be permitted under exports. But there is a tremendous amount of shortage and the higher price for handloom industry, which is causing a big problem.

The Janata cloth production has shifted more for the handloom sector than the mill sector. That is why, the handloom sector is finding it difficult to cope up with the price margin that is available for them, and they find it difficult to maintain the production because of the shortage of yarn and also the price level.

Coming to the mill side, as I said earlier, the mills are closing year after year and the sickness is increasing year after year. Though we have set the modernisation fund of Rs. 750 crores, so far we have not even utilised Rs.150 crores. There must be some policy with which the releasing of fund, how it should be done, and the proper methods be adopted to see that these people get considerable lead as early as possible. They can utilise this fund for the modernisation of their mills. Unless we modernise our mills, it will not be possible for us to increase the production, improve the efficiency and to stop the sickness of the industry

There is one more aspect. In N.T.C. Mills, right type of people have not been utilised and its efficiency and production is not up to the mark. I thought NTC can take more mills if they were able to improve the technology efficiency. But there also, we are disappointed.

Coming to the staple fibre industry, though the Government has given some

concessions in excise duty, still we can enhance the production of the various sectors. The smuggling that is going on in this country, I think it is almost very close to Rs.3000 crores worth of textiles. If you look at the production of Japan, Korea and Taiwan, substantial part of their production are being smuggled to India. The saree production in these countries is substantially much more than what we are producing in this country. The production of sarees in those countries is mainly intended for smuggling to this country. The major source of smuggling is from Hongkong, Singapore and Dubai. If we are able to control this smuggling, and increase the production in this country, then we can not only save Rs. 3000 crores worth of material that is coming to this country, but we can give employment to about four lakhs people in the mill sector or if we produce it in the powerloom sector we can give employment to about six lakhs people, which would give revenue to the Government more than Rs. 1300 crores. Unfortunately, none of these aspects has been properly looked into. Unless the Government take proper action and strengthen this aspect, it is going to be a big problem in this country to create employment potentiality, availability of cloth and the price level.

Of late, you must have been in cotton growing areas, since the price is not properly stabilised, there are many suicides. They find it difficult to maintain the production of cotton because of the unrealistic policy of the Government. Even in spite of the shortage of production, the price realisation is not good. That shows that somewhere something is wrong. And that we will have to see. Even you have permitted import of lot of cotton. At the same time, you have not watched that the price realisation for the cotton growers should be reasonable so that they should sustain. Since cotton is agriculture based, there will be some drought or cyclone and other affects. But you have not considered it proper to have crop insurance

[Sh. B.B. Ramaiah]

for this essential and basic product of this country. These are the various aspects on which I am looking at. You should be able to give the planning in such a way that this agricultural produce is stabilised properly and it should give a reasonable price. You should also control the import of cotton so that these people can survive and sustain. I am not saying that you should not import but the price realisation for the farmer is very important. If you are able to give remunerative prices to the farmers and utilise that for the production of cloth, if there is any shortfall, then only you can import the balance quantity. In fact, our policy should be to increase more production of cotton so that that will not only be used in the mills but we can export it also. Unfortunately, we have not been able to do it. The policy of the Government should be to stabilise the cotton production and increase the production of yarn and the cloth so that we should have export at every level — export cotton, yarn and cloth. That is how you should plan so that we are able to improve our economy and give economic potentiality and stability in the whole policy. Since our policy is not properly planned, sickness is increasing in this sector. In the case of powerloom, various restrictions have been imposed. So you do not know how many powerlooms are registered, how the policy is being implemented and whether the State Governments are entrusted with that policy. If so, whether the Central Government is able to follow the procedure so that they will be able to understand you. If these things are properly planned and the Government takes effective steps, our production will be increased right from the beginning — yarn, cloth and then get back to cloth cotton level.

Coming to staple fibre, we have not been able to stabilise its production. So many other countries are producing staple yarn for supplying to India only. Why do you not increase the production capacity in order

to give more employment and increase the revenues of the country? That is why, all these aspects have to be carefully considered. And a review of the textile policy has to be done frequently. I hope, the Minister will take these things into consideration in the future textile policy.

[Translation]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the New Textile Policy was announced in 1985. If the effect of the New Textile Policy upon the Textile Industry is analysed, we would find that the hopes have not been fulfilled.

Almost every member of this August House has observed that neither the organised Mill Sector nor Powerloom and handloom industries have been benefitted by the New Textile Policy. It appears that the condition of Textile Industry has rather deteriorated since the New Textile Policy was implemented three years ago. The greatest need, today, is to review the New Policy with a view to find out the way in which the loopholes in the policy can be plugged.

I do not have much time to discuss every sector. Thus I would like to confine myself to the Handloom sector. Weavers are facing a great difficulty in getting cotton yarn and silk yarn to meet their requirements. The price of cotton yarn has increased by 20 per cent to 100 per cent. With the price rise, its availability is also becoming difficult. Its reason being the Government's decision to export cotton yarn and cotton. This decision is quite surprising. It is not known on whose suggestion the Government has adopted such a policy which is detrimental to the interest of the weavers. On the one hand, our weavers, who are engaged in the most important occupation after agriculture, becoming unemployed and facing starvation and on the other, cotton and cotton yarn are being exported due to

some or the other reasons. I am at a loss to understand the logic behind it. Rather nobody in the country has been able to understand it. It is a matter of rejoicing that the Government realised its mistake and ultimately decided to stop this export.

Similarly, the Government has sanctioned a quota for yarn manufacturing units—whether they are in private sector or under the NTC and on whom, I do not know, whether Government exercise any control or—not to manufacture Hankyarn for the Handloom sector. What to speak of the Private Sector whose motive is to make profit and even the NTC mills are not manufacturing the required quantity of Hank Yarn. This is because of this reason that the price of yarn has gone up and yarn is not available to the weavers.

Same is the case with the silk yarn. In September, 1987 the price of silk yarn rose to Rs. 1000 per kg. against a normal price of Rs.600 per kg. Despite this increase of Rs.400 per kg. in silk yarn the prices of silk products have not registered any increase. I come from an area near Varanasi, and I am very well aware of the difficulties which the Banaras Textile Industry producing famous silk sarees and other cloth had to face. So much so that the weavers there launched a unique agitation in which 5 lakhs of weavers, instead of criticizing and challenging the Government, just prayed to God to save them from the crisis. It is praiseworthy that the Government has now decided to import silk yarn, but its quantity is not sufficient. Only 20-25 per cent silk yarn is to be imported. On the other side the Central Silk Board has kept a margin of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per kg. on silk yarn. Ultimately the price of imported silk yarn will vary from that of indigenous yarn. I have been unable to understand how this crisis will be overcome. So I would request the hon. Minister to pay special attention towards this matter. Weavers of silk yarn as well as that of cotton yarn are in

difficulty. The Handloom Corporation is supposed to provide yarn to the weavers. You can judge its performance from the fact that it provided yarn, cotton or silk, worth Rs. 13 crores only to the whole country. As far as the Handloom Corporations of States are concerned, they are indulging in corrupt practices. They are concerned not with the matter of providing raw material to the weavers but to grab the subsidy amount. Now I want to say about the Janata Dhoties. A large number of weavers are engaged in the manufacturing of the Janata Dhoties. It has been envisaged in the New Policy that Dhoties will be manufactured by handloom weavers and not by mills. The work, which the mills don't like to do, has been given to the weavers. The Government should find out the profit they are making. Though the margin has been raised by 75 paise per meter. Yet they get only Rs. 10 per dhoti and that too when five members of a family work hard to prepare it. Even labourers and coolies earn more than them. Not only that the weavers get only this amount after many months. Janata Dhotis are bought by the Uttar Pradesh Handloom Corporation and the payment for the same is made after four or five months. By then the stock of yarn with weavers is finished and they become unemployed after selling 3 or 4 sarees and thus lose the source of income. I want to invite your attention towards another aspect. Under the New Textile Policy, a law has been passed under which certain varieties of handloom cloth have been reserved for weavers. The powerloom sector and the organised mill sector will now not be able to produce such varieties of cloth. But the powerloom sector and the organised mill sector have been able to get stay orders issued against this provision through the High Court of each State. The Government tried to bring this case in the Supreme Court by giving an application and get it decided, but before any action could be taken the powerloom sector got a stay order issued from the Supreme Court and your reserva-

[Sh. Zainul Basher]

tion policy to protect the handloom weavers under the new law, remained as it is. Now you cannot implement it. I would like to submit through you that some way should be found to execute the reservation policy which has been made for a good cause.

Finally, I would like to submit one more thing under the Textile policy, more attention is being paid towards polyester cloth. In the present Budget, many concessions have been given in respect of the polyester yarn. So I am afraid that the Government's interest in polyester will ruin the entire textile industry, cotton growers and weavers, because the polyester cloth is ten times more durable than the cotton cloth and when it will reach consumers' hands, then the demand for the cotton cloth whether made in the mill, in the powerloom sector or in the handloom sector, will disappear. The Government should, therefore, reconsider it. Our problem is not only to make available durable cloth to the more and more people, but also to see that handloom weavers, the workers working in the organised mills remain employed. We will have to strike a balance between the two situations. So much of undue emphasis on the polyester cloth is very dangerous and the entire textile industry, whether it is in the organised sector, powerloom sector or handloom sector, is facing a crisis. But on the other hand, industrial houses producing polyester are prospering so much that they are leaving the Tatas and Birlas behind. The undue importance being given to polyester yarn and cloth will ruin the entire cloth industry, whether it be silk cloth or cotton cloth. More attention should be paid towards this matter.

In the end, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that we should review the textile policy which was implemented in 1985, on the basis of the experience gained during the last three years. Loopholes and shortcomings should be identified and rectified,

so that the crisis which the people working in any sector of the textile industry are facing, is removed and in future we are able to do something for them.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what has he to do with cloth?

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: There is a big population of weavers in my constituency. I want to put up their problems if you are ready to listen attentively.

Sir, the raw material for cloth is cotton, which is the concern of the Ministry of Agriculture. In the past more cotton was grown but now it has been observed that in Etah, Aligarh, Bulandshahar and Farrukhabad the production of cloth has gone down. When the Government is conducting experiment regarding good seeds and arranging demonstrations, then why is it not doing anything to increase the production of cotton. The main raw material for cloth is cotton and if the production of cotton is less, then the production of cloth will also be less. The Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Textiles, both are present here. I would like to submit that they must coordinate their efforts in such a way that production of cotton is increased. More attention should be paid to it. The cotton growers should be given incentives so that they are able to produce good and more cotton. The second issue relates to weavers. Everyday in the newspapers, we read about the problems. 75 percent of these weavers are facing many problems. They are on second place after the farmers, but due to non availability of yarn, today they are facing a lot of difficulties.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur): Have you ever seen a handloom?

SHRI MOHD.MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: I have seen everything. I have seen Jabalpur also.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJI (Bolpur): And have also seen strange persons of Jabalpur. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MOHD.MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Mr.Deputy Speaker, Sir, the problem of weavers is very serious. In Etah district, there is a small township known as Ganjdudbara where there is a large population of both handloom and powerloom weavers, but due to non-availability of yarn, they are facing a lot of difficulty. No thread or yarn is available there. Polyester fibre is, however, available there and good quality cloth is made out of it. So, a centre should be stabilised there to enable the people to buy thread and yarn from there. They are very much in trouble due to non-availability of yarn.

I would like to submit one more point. When Shri Narayan, Datt-Tiwari was the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh in 1985, he told in a Cabinet meeting that a spinning mill would be set up in Aliganj, but until now, no such mill has been established there. If a spinning mill is opened there, it will be of great use for the weavers. I would like to submit that in Ganjandudbara town a large number of weavers are working on handlooms and powerlooms, so a store should be set up there from where yarn is made available to the weavers on fair rates. The Government's policy of exporting yarn is not justified. First of all needs of the country should be met. I am happy that the Government has now changed its policy and has decided to stop the export. As has been stated, many mills remain closed. it is the monopoly of the mill-owners who close and open their mills according to their will. Due to this, thousands of labourers are thrown out of employment. if you help the small and powerloom owners, then they will replace

the mills. Regarding the yarn, more and more facilities should be provided to the weavers and the handloom policy should also be reviewed. During his Chief Minister-ship in 1985, Shri Tiwari had promised to set up a spinning mill, but the same has not so far been set up. Attention should be paid towards this matter and my suggestions may please be considered.

[English]

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD (Baroda): Sir, everybody has been talking about the textile mills and the textile owners but the basic fact is cotton is produced by the farmer. As per the policy of the Government, it is the duty of the Government to look towards the good will and existence of the farmers, specially the cotton-growing farmers whose lands, specially in Gujarat, are conducive for growing only cotton and if under the new policy, the Government goes in for importing cotton, this will kill the farmers who basically grow cotton.

This year due to drought also, farming conditions have been very bad and with this in mind, a sympathetic approach has to be taken and should be taken by the Government to safeguard the cotton-growing farmers by giving them as much aid and cooperation and help wherever there is source for irrigated water. Water is a very important factor in cotton-growing and I would request the Government that wherever there is water resources, irrigated water, there the Government should come forward now and help the farmers so that when they sow the seeds, the cotton crop will be ready by the coming October season when cotton is sold in the markets and that will also help the Government in stopping the import of cotton.

If the Government goes in for importing cotton, they should remember that the farmer is the man who will suffer it is because of this that I request on behalf of the poor

[Sh. Ranjit Singh Gaekwad]

farmer in this country that the Government should come forward and help the cotton-growing farmer and think only of buying or importing cotton afterwards for the necessary deficit.

This year the cotton has been fairly good and enough cotton has been produced. It is not the fault of the farmers that the textile mills are closed down. Therefore, again, to save the poor man hardship, I request the Government to think again before importing cotton this year.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): Sir, the Textile Policy adopted by the Government shows its approach. It is a reflection of the Government's policy on every aspect. It has been failed miserably. In 1985 when the Textile Policy was announced, it was thought that something will take place in the Textiles Sector and Government would be able to bring up certain things and renovate the industry. Instead of that, the experience now shows at the end of the year 1986-87 that the closed mills were to the tune of 75. But now it has increased to 126. In the present budget proposals, the Government has also approached this problem just to help some people whom they thought in their mind. They have never taken the sector as a whole and not suggested any ways and means to improve the conditions of the textile industry. One man was in their mind. That was the Reliance Group and the offer given as tax concession amounts to Rs.236 crores. For the synthetic fibre, when the tax relaxation has been given the amount works out to Rs.236 crores. Whereas, when we look at the problems of the common man who is there either in the field as a cotton-grower or as a weaver in the handloom industry or as a worker in the organised industry, with regard to his problem, the Government has no programme and plan and the textile policy has not envisaged any formula for that purpose.

Sir, next to Agriculture, Textiles is the major area where maximum number of people are employed. The common man's livelihood is this. If we examine not only the previous two years period but the last 58 years, the statistics shows that in 1930, the common man in our country whose per capita income was Rs.50 per year, his per capita consumption of fabrics in this country was 14.5 metres and after 58 years that has reduced to 12 or 13 metres or 14 metres.

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): It is not true. It is 15.80 or something like this.

SHRITHAMPAN THOMAS: Maybe so. I agree that it is 15.1. In the year 1930, the figure shows that it was 14 metres. Now, it may be 15.1. But after 58 years, if the average use of textile has increased by one metre, what progress we have made for the last 58 years in this spheres? What attention has been paid by the Government in this area? 40 per cent of the people using textiles is below two metres per annum. Two metres of cloth used per annum means two *Langotis* can be made. So, 40 per cent of the common people of this country are having 2 *Langotis*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is more important.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: That is more important. Further, 30 per cent of the people are having less than 9 metres per annum. Another 30 per cent of the people are having more than 18 metres per annum. As a whole, the requirement of the people, the requirement of the industry is in a compact outlook. They have never made anything for the common people. They have made certain concession for certain people whom they have in their mind. For example, take the Reliance Group itself. There is a case. In 1973, what was their position? I have had an occasion to associate with one of the cooperatives which was dealing with

the controlled cloth. I do remember now these people were going round, including the Reliance Group in 1972-73 and all that. They were mere agents making some textile printing and supplying to the Government agencies. Subsequently, they have captured the whole-sale market. We were holding an important position in the international market in Textiles. What is the position today? Today, China and Korea and also other countries have captured the international market. We have reduced or we have kept what we were exporting 15 years ago. It is not because of lack of demand. There is a demand. Garment exported from India is very much needed in the United States, in the European countries and in all other countries. They like our garments.

13.00 hrs.

Once we were dominating the market. Even now Rs.2,000 crores were made available on that contract of garments alone. If the Government have got an outlook about this problem to see the employment for the village people and see that garments are made are properly monitored and exported to our country, it is not a problem to meet other countries which are competing with India in the international market. But unfortunately, they think only about the people with whom they have access. Perhaps, Tripura election was in their mind or some other election was in their mind. If Rs.236 crores concession is given to one industrial house, they could share it for political purposes. It is always this short-sighted method which the Government have followed and it has put down the workers as well as the common people of this country into a very very bad position without having proper amenities for livelihood.

They have not even cared to find out the reasons of why a country which has got the installed capacity of 55 per cent, is not used. The total installed capacity of the textile

industry now is very good, very healthy one. But if you look at the industrial problem, you will see that 55 per cent of the installed capacity is not used for production. This is kept idle. At the same time, a yarn which is to be used for producing textile is being exported. When yarn and cotton seeds are exported, the industry naturally will suffer and you cannot produce 55 per cent. What is the logic behind this? Because of drought, cotton growers have suffered a lot. There is no ample production of cotton to meet the requirement. And at this time, the Government think to import the cotton. They think in terms of exporting to the disadvantage of the industry and when a hue and cry is made by the industrial houses to control this, then they give them licences to import. All these things are happening at the cost of the common man of this country.

If we look at these problem to help these people, then you look at the structure in which it is moving. If you look at the structure in which it is moving, I do not know whether the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act is applicable in this case. The same man who will be the mill-owner, will be having his son as a broker from cotton dealers. The same man who is a cotton dealer will have his brother-in-law as dealer for yarn. These industrial houses have managed in such a way that the policy which the Government adopts is kept in their own interest. It is not going out of them. They manage to keep it with them very very well. I would like to request the Hon.Minister a study of these things to be made why these cotton brokers are there, why are there yarn brokers? And why the same industrial houses manage the industry and close down industries to the position of 55 per cent of non-utilisation of the installed capacity? If there is a national perspective, if there is an idea for people to get the required cloth and also for the people to get employment. This Government should utilise the entire production capacity available at its command. It is also alarming when

[Sh. Thompan Thomas]
we look at these positions, we see and I quote:

" the number of sick mills increased from 162 in 1985-86 to 186 in 1986-87. The number of closed units increased from 75 by the end of 1986 to 126 by September, 1987. And the outstanding bank credit in the form of term loans for large scale textile units increased from Rs.962 crores in 1985-86 to Rs.1,118 crores in the year 1986-87."

This is the position. Bank money, taxpayer's money, Government's money, all this these big industrial houses take as loans. Then they manipulate the whole area for their own benefit. If you take the history of any industrialist in this matter, you will see that nobody has gone down in any way.

Recently I had an experience in Modinagar. Those factories were closed. About, 30,000 South Indians are working there especially the Tamil and Malayalee population who go there in search of their livelihood. But nobody is seen now. All the Modinagar mills are closed and all the Modinagar textile industries are closed because he himself engineered something there, created a situation by which they would not be there. They all fled away from that place. Now these industries, in the guise of the textile policy adopted by the Government, are converted into engineering units or some other units where new people are appointed. Has the Government interfered in this matter? For the last five years the Modinagar problem was with the Central Government and also with the State Govt. At no point of time the Government has spent any time to see that some effective things are done in Modinagar and the people are employed.

If you look at the payments which have to be made by the employers to the workers

who have left from the place, their provident fund, their gratuity and other dues are still with the management.

The Government provided them Rs.500 crores for making the sick units viable. How much is spent by this time? About Rs.165 crores. For what purposes it is used? Was there a method to see that the people who lost their employment are re-employed there? There were certain suggestions made that 50% to 75% of the wages will be paid, they will be rehabilitated and all that. But we see that altogether about one lakh seventy thousand workers have lost their jobs because of the sickness in these industries. Therefore, my suggestion to the Hon.Minister is that in a combat manner you will have to analyse the whole problem starting from cotton growing, its supply, yarn making and the industries' utilisation as a whole with a perspective of enabling the common man to get it and to have the purchasing power to purchase these things for their utility. That purchasing power is not increased. This is only the story of the textiles.

The Hon.Minister is not only handling textiles, along with that the problems of jute and silk as also of coir yarn are coming in. All these problems are to be handled by his Ministry. I would like to know whether in any of these things monitoring has been done by the Government to see that maximum utilisation is made and the maximum support is given from the common man's angle.

I would come to the handloom sector. In Tamilnadu in Kerala and other areas the village people were having their livelihood by indulging in the handloom activities. The handloom was earmarked under the textile policy for controlled cloth. Now what has happened? For controlled cloth Rs.2 is given as subsidy for a metre. But how much increase is there in the cost of production? Has it been neutralised? We demand neu-

tralisation by way of DA for the industrial workers taking in view the escalation in prices. I would like to ask whether the Rs.2/- fixed three years back is in proportion to the increase in the cost of cotton yarn, colour dyeing etc., when you compare it now. It is nothing. Will the Government consider it?

In fact, if you want to help the handloom sector you should supply yarn and other materials which are required for the production of cloth in a fixed price at a subsidised rate rather than giving Rs.2/- per metre to a middleman and to use these things for amassing wealth on that ground also. The materials should be supplied directly to the people who are engaged in this industry.

I would like to submit many more things. If you look at all these things, you will see that the Government's policy is a reflection of its approach to the common man — a confusion. It is not a policy for the poor people; but a policy for the affluent sections of this community.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI (Bellary): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, at the outset I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussions on this subject.

In India textile industry is perhaps the oldest and the prestigious industry. It consists of hand-woven, spun and khadi. On the other hand they are having a sophisticated capital intensive high speed operation. So millions of people are dependant on this industry and the industry has been set-up in the most unorganised sector.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Madam please come near the mike.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Textile industry has played a significant role in this country and mostly it is an export and import oriented industry. In the year 1985

Government announced the textile policy. Various measures have been suggested to see that allround development takes place in the handloom, mill and powerloom sectors. Various measure like supplying of yarn to the consumers, opening up more and more centres for supply of dyes, chemicals and also to give financial assistance to the needy persons have been enumerated in the new textile policy.

Apart from this many training camps have been conducted to update the designing and also some fund has been created for modernisation of the textile industry. Further to overcome the sickness the Ministry has provided a lumpsum amount to assist the sick industries to come out of their sickness and for the industries which are Healthy money has been provided for modernisation.

Inspite of all these measures many of the textile units have become sick. The reasons are not properly known but it has been mentioned in the Report that it is due to out-dated machinery, labour trouble, non-modernisation of the existing machines and so on and so forth. Government has taken over many of the sick units and are running them through NTC and producing the Janata cloth for distribution amongst the poor people. It is quite clear that most of the mills are becoming sick and many labourers are getting unemployed and the problem is very very serious. Therefore, apart from what has been suggested in the new textile policy much has still to be thought over. When I go through the Report I find nothing has been left which we can suggest to overcome the problem but still we find more and more industries are becoming sick. The exact reason has to be found and remedy worked out by the Ministry of Textiles.

Apart from the various measures the Ministry of Textiles has come forward to give financial assistance through IDBI to the mills

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which are being set-up in the cooperative sector. In the Sixth Five Year Plan many such mills were set-up in Maharashtra and Karnataka and production is going to be started in those mills. More people are coming forward to set-up such cooperative spinning mills in Karnataka and Maharashtra.

The whole concept of thinking today is that we have to decentralise more and more industries in the rural areas. More and more people are coming forward in the cooperative sector. They have mobilised huge funds towards share capital. They have approached the Government of India to get the clearance. But we have been told that whatever was to be completed during the Seventh Plan, has already been achieved. So, there is a ban by the Ministry of Textiles, that they are not going to give permission for the new spinning mills which they are going to set up.

They have collected crores and crores of rupees towards share capital. They say that you give us the permission. We don't ask for the money. But we are ready to start. This is one way of giving employment to the rural people. Not only that, we are mobilising money from the farmers. We have to appreciate that while taking up such projects. The whole object is that we are mobilising the money from the farmers, we are setting up agro-based industries in the rural areas and we are giving lot of employment for the rural poor. In this way, the Government should not put a ban. I would request the hon. Minister to convene a meeting immediately with the Agriculture Minister and the Industry Minister - who is rightly concerned - sit with them and try to clear the pending matters.

The spinning mills have to be cleared. One such mill is Hanumanamatti Nullina Sahakar Sangha, Ranebennur. It is pend-

ing since a long time. They have already collected about Rs.30-40 lakhs about five years back and are waiting for the sanction. Hence, I would request the hon. Minister to give an immediate thought and see that whatever is pending - whether it is in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh or Karnataka - should be cleared and also see that proper employment is given to the rural poor.

Another thing, which I would like to emphasise on this subject, is regarding the silk industry. The textile industry includes silk also. As you are already aware, Karnataka is one of the oldest States where much silk is being grown. But after we got the World Bank assistance, much area has been developed. The Central Silk Board is also giving a lot of thought for improving and also enhancing the area in other States like Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and so on and so forth. So, all kinds of assistance is being given to enhance the area and also to produce quality silk in other parts of the country.

In this connection, I would like to say that the Central Silk Board has announced several programmes for the development, like supply of cocoons, putting up sheds and also for controlling the diseases, etc. Apart from that, I would request the hon. Minister to see that the middleman does not import silk from China or from other countries. If such things are encouraged, the farmers will be very much hit. The moment the imports arrive in the country, the prices will slash down and the farmers will be put into a lot of inconvenience. Hence, I would request that if at all it is necessary to import the silk, only the Silk Board should import. Individuals should not be encouraged under any circumstances. I think, the hon. Minister is receiving memoranda after memoranda from the silk growers in various parts of the country. The Karnataka Government is also, every now and then, emphasising that it should be purchased through the Central

Silk Board and it should be distributed among the weavers. But individuals must not be asked to import silk from other countries. The silk industry, as such, is a rural-oriented industry. It benefits mostly the small and marginal farmers in the rural areas. The small and marginal farmers have taken up the cultivation of mulberry crop in a small percentage. Moreover, it is a crop from which they get some money. Therefore, it should be spread over wherever it can be grown. Such schemes should be encouraged by the Central Silk Board. Not only that, there is a devastation of crop when the Uzi fly attack is there. It is a very serious disease. The entire crop was devastated. We could not grow for many years because of that pest. Therefore, certain measures have to be taken to see that such diseases will not come to other parts of the country and precautionary measures should be taken and worked out by the Central Silk Board.

Regarding the Janata cloth, I think the NTC is producing Janata cloth at a controlled price and duty free is also provided but I am afraid how many poor people will get such kind of cloth. How many cooperatives are in a position to bring the cloth to the grassroot level? Many of the cooperative institutions have become defunct. They do not have the working capital to purchase the cloth for which they are entitled to. Therefore, the poor man who is in need of such cloth is not getting it due to the societies becoming defunct. The cloth which you are supplying to various States are of a very very inferior quality. I don't think that a lady can wear that saree. I am ashamed of ladies wearing such sarees and it is difficult for them to go outside. Therefore, the quality should be improved as also the durability of the cloth. We can easily wear for one or two months and the third month, it will become pieces. So, along with durability, designs also should be improved. Wherever, we go, each State will produce certain type of sarees. It looks as if they are producing only uniforms and if these

ladies wear them, they look like some guards or staff nurse or something like that. It should not be so. We must give them attractive designs and durable cloth. Therefore, I suggest that whatever cloth you supply, it should be of good quality.

Another point is that at the district level, we have got mobile vans and if we distribute the cloth through weekly mandis, I think the persons at the grass-root level will certainly get the cloth at a cheaper rate. Such schemes should be thought over in future. There is a rebate scheme. Wherever there is a subsidy, we rush to the shops but we find that the prices are increased just two or three days back at 20 to 40 per cent rebate. If we verify the same cloth in another shop, we find that the price is more than what we get in the other shop. These things are happening. I do not know whether it has come to your notice or not. But as a lady I can make out that it is a fact that wherever we go, a very large attraction of 20 to 30 per cent rebate is there but we find that either the cloth is an old one and sometimes it is more costlier than we get from outside. Therefore, we have to see that rebate means that we must get real rebate of whatever percentage we decide. Such things should be looked after.

There is an Advisory Board which looks after so many things and proper representation for the States wherein they grow cotton should be given in this Board. I am very much interested regarding CCI. I come from an area where large cotton growth is there, the Tungabhadra Project because we grow long staple cotton, extra long staple cotton and medium staple cotton there. This CCI comes into the market every year in Raichur and Bellary and purchase huge quantity of cotton from our area but what I find is that the system should be looked into further. But the feeling among the people is that lot of under-dealing are going on in the department and it should be in CCI. There is a percentage fixed and bad quantity is being purchased

[Shrimati Basavarajeswari]
and there is no proper testing machine or proper grading machine. There is no moisture testing machine in the CCI. There are no proper materials for proper grading. In that way, the farmer sometimes loses his price and sometimes the CCI also loses. It is due to so many reasons which I do not want to express on the floor of the House. I think the hon.Minister will understand what I mean to say. Anyhow, the CCI enters the market. There is a harvest for so many people. Only that much I can say.

Sometimes, the CCI after making purchases would not keep cotton properly. It has been hit by fire several times. Mostly it loses a lot of money after it is hit in the hot sun. Proper arrangements should be made for storing and the purchasing should be a little bit improved. The persons who are purchasing at the district level, I do not think, are of that standard; we must have some more qualified people and persons with more status must be given opportunities to purchase cotton.

The CCI purchases not only for NTC and other mills, it even takes up export of cotton also. Under no circumstances, I would request you on the floor of this House, you should import cotton. Our farmers are ready; our land is only meant for cotton growing. It is called black cotton soil. No other crop can be grown except cotton. We are here to grow it, provided you stabilize the prices. Whatever price you are giving for the forty count medium staple cotton today, we were getting that ten years back. You must give us an attractive price. It is a risky crop. For your information, very recently, so many farmers have died because they lost their crop in Andhra Pradesh, in West Godavari and Krishna districts. It is a risky crop. If we get, we will get, otherwise, we will lose totally. Farmer is ready to grow cotton. Under no circumstances, you should import

cotton. It is only some lobby which is working for its import.

I would request the hon.Minister to see that the farmers are protected and the CCI gives much more support price than what is being given today.

With these words, I support the Demands of this Ministry.

[Translation]

PROF.NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (Chittorgarh): Mr.Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Textiles. I am happy that the Ministry has been entrusted to a very capable person who is fully conversant with the plans and the basic requirements of the country. I am fully confident that the Ministry will be able to meet the people's requirements of cloth in the times to come. A welfare State should ensure that basic requirements of the people are met. It should provide food, cloth and shelter to all. Cloth is a basic need of human beings and this industry has been running in our country since time immemorial. Next to agriculture this is the industry where maximum number of people are engaged. Presently there are three kinds of textile industries in our country - they are big mills, powerlooms and handlooms. Since you have given me less time, I shall confine myself to the handloom industry only. Handloom industry is a very important occupation in our country. Though this industry with many variations survives in the area from Kashmir to Kanyakumari and from Virawal to Arunachal Pradesh, yet the plight of the weavers and other people engaged in this occupation is very pitiable. As you know all there was a time when muslin produced in this country had acquired world wide fame. But gradually this industry has been growing weak. Even today the people abhor like the products of this industry especially Mysore silk, Kota Doria of Rajasthan and woollen garments. There is a good industry of

Mysore Kota doria in my Parliamentary Constituency where artistic and beautiful areas are produced. These areas are liked by every woman in every walk of life, whether they are in India or abroad.

In hot countries, the ready-made garments manufactured by this industry are very much liked. The Kota Doria industry is famous as 'masuria' and is confined to a village called Kaithune. Almost all the residents of that village are weavers and the village is a part of my constituency. The condition of these weavers is very bad. The entire family lives in a temporary hut. I have myself seen with my own eyes that all the members of a family including children and women are engaged in weaving. With much difficulty they are able to complete one saree in 3-4 days which fetches less than Rs.100/- . An industry of this kind running with such a speed is likely to be ruined in the days to come and the plight of the people engaged in this occupation may become more pitiable. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that this industry should be given incentives and protected from the exploitation of businessmen. What happens is that big businessmen supply the raw material to these people and purchase beautiful and artistic sarees from them at cheap rates. Though a weavers 'association called the Rajasthan Handloom Weavers' Association is there, yet it is not giving any protection to these weavers. The association should be directed to provide special protection to the Kota Saree Industry. In this connection I would like to make a special submission that a Government depot should be set up at Kaithune. The depot should supply raw materials such as yarn, silk and golden lace to these people, because they can make very beautiful and artistic designs on sarees. Secondly, these people should be given a rebate of 20 per cent on their finished goods i.e.sarees so that they may not suffer any loss. Thirdly, they must have representation in the Rajasthan Handloom Weavers' Association and at

the all India level. My fourth suggestion is that adequate arrangements should be made to impart them proper training. They have been following the century-old tradition in weaving. Dhaka muslin used to pass through a ring but this saree can pass through a bangle, if not a ring. It is a very good industry and it is necessary to pay special attention to it. Therefore, adequate arrangements should be made to impart training and provide financial assistance to these people.

I would like to make one more submission. The woollen Khadi industry in Rajasthan is in a sound position. Especially Western Rajasthan, Barmer and Jaisalmer are very famous for woollen khadi industry. It is because 40 per cent sheep of Rajasthan are found in these areas and large quantities of wool is being produced there. There is a need to provide more and more incentives to this industry.

I would like to submit further that Akola print is a very common name. There is a place called Akola in Chittorgarh district where prints on sarees are made in natural colours extracted from leaves of trees and not in chemical colours. Sarees and other cloth are being manufactured for the local people at this place. The Weavers' community which is included in the Scheduled Castes in Rajasthan, manufacture rough khadi. This cloth serves as a multi-purpose cloth for the entire rural area. The people of the area use this cloth for drying crops in fields and for spreading on floor for guests. There is a need to give protection to an industry of this kind. This industry could be promoted by imparting special training and supplying raw material to these people.

I have to make one more submission. The silk handloom industry is also more developed in this country. Especially the Kashmir silk and Mysore silk are very famous. But their position is not good. The

[Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat]
 climate of our country is such in which we can promote sericulture and cotton farming. These two industries will go a long way in further strengthening our economic condition. Efforts should be made to promote sericulture. Our unemployed young men should be encouraged to take up sericulture as a part time work. They can be provided seed and mulberry plants at cheap rates. The climate in Rajasthan is very suitable for growing these plants. This industry must be encouraged.

Carpet Industry can also be developed in this country. Especially people in our North-eastern States are engaged in this industry. If the Government provides incentives to this industry in Mirzapur and Rajasthan, it will develop and change the entire economy of these areas. In Mirzapur small children have been engaged in this industry and they are being treated as bonded labourers. The Government should look into these things also.

Several hon. Members have criticised the New Textile Policy. But I can say that it will yield good results in the long run. Our textile mills which are running on a loss, could be made profitable under this policy. It is hoped that the poor people will take advantage of the special concession granted in regard to polyester yarn. There are some old mills which are incurring losses or are not able to make as much profit as they ought to have. As a result of this our cloth cannot compete in the international market. Because, cloth of other countries is cheaper than our cloth. I sincerely hope that the position of this industry will improve under the able stewardship of Shri Mirdha.

With these words, I support the Demands.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nal-

anda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the New Textile Policy was announced and implemented three years ago in 1985. It was hoped at that time that with the implementation of this policy the crisis being faced by the textile mills will be removed and the sick mills, the farmers dependent on and the labourers engaged in this industry will be benefited and the cloth will be made available to the common people at reasonable prices. At that time also a lot of discussion took place on this issue and most of the hon. Members had warned the Government that his policy would Foster the inereests of big mill owner s and the policy would not help in achieving the objectives set fourth by the Government.

*Now there is no question of holding any debate on this issue. Now the question is of the experience we have gained during these three years. On the basis of this experience the Government should review this policy honestly. From the discussion that has been taking place since yesterday one thing has become clear that the Government has utterly failed in regard to this policy. If we analyse the events that have taken place since the policy was put into practice, we find that in 1985, 70 mills remained closed rendering 94,947 labourers jobless. In June 1986 the number of such mills up to 75 and the number of jobless labourers was 1,13,237. In June, 1987 the number of such mills went up to 120 and the number of labourers was 1,50,000. In September, 1987 the number of closed mills reached 137 and the number of jobless labourers was 1,66,000. Now it is being said that about 137 mills remain closed affecting 1,78,000 labourers. It indicates the impact of Government's policy. Only in Bombay 4 mills have been closed and more are on the verge of closure. These mills are running far below their installed capacity. According to a report received from West Bengal, pressure is being put to denotify the Central Cotton Mill at Howrah under the N.T.C. A new work-schedule has been prepared with effect from 1st April according to which 700 labourers have been retrenched. More

labourers are likely to be retrenched. The Mohini Mill in 24 Parganas district was taken over by the Government in 1983 and 2000 labourers were working in that mill. Pressure was put on the Government which decided to de-notify the mill. The Keshoram Mill of the Birlas has been under lock out since 1987 and efforts are being made to retrench 3000 labourers. The Government is not agreeable to this. All the Unions have demanded a court of enquiry into it. All these things indicate the direction towards which our industry is going. As has been pointed out by my colleagues, all the sections of the textile industry, whether it is the powerlooms, handlooms or mills, are closely linked with the economy of the country. The future of a major part of our country's population, whether they are cotton growers or they are workers in the mills, is linked with this industry and dependent on it. Now-a-days a very peculiar tendency is being seen among the factory owners in the private sector. They do not want that their capital or profit should be utilised for the development or modernisation of these mills. Rather they are interested in setting up other industries from where they can earn more profit. They are on the look of an opportunity to sell the land of the factory. Besides a lot of other things are going on. All these facts indicate that the industry is passing through a crisis. Under these circumstances of negligence and dilemma whether or not to implement the policy, the future of the country has become uncertain. As we have been demanding since long that the need of this hour is this that the textile industry should be nationalised. The Government should take over the industry boldly in the public interest and guarantee its working. Then only the future of the country, of the farmers and of the labourers connected with this industry and supply of cheap cloth to the common people can be guaranteed.

I would like to make one more submission. Recently on 29th February a big demonstration of weavers was held on the lawns of the boat club where attention was focussed on the plight of the weavers which has not changed even after so many years of

independence. The various concessions being given by the Central Government in regard to the Janata sarees and in other matters, do not reach the common weaver. There are proposals to develop handlooms and powerlooms. But the condition of Bihar in this regard is very bad. A large number of weavers are facing starvation. They do not get work. Whatever money is being given to them in the form of subsidy is only shown on paper, sale and purchase of cloth is also shown on paper. In actual practice no production takes place. Rather their dependents are being deceived. A handful of persons running the cooperatives grab their shares. In the dharna staged against the rise in prices of yarn and against the New Textile Policy, their demands were to scrap the New Textile Policy, to reduce the prices of cotton, silk, staple and polyester yarns, dyes and chemicals, to increase the amount of central grant, to give long term loans free of interest which should be Rs.15000/- per handloom and Rs.25.000/- per powerloom, to implement the recommendations of the Shivar-aman Committee, to write off loans advanced to the weavers, to constitute a high level central committee including representatives of weavers to fix prices, to decentralise all purchases by Government, Semi-Government and State industries, to ban export of cotton yarn, to exempt powerlooms of decentralised sector from excise duty and to make arrangements for manufacture of spare parts of handlooms and powerlooms. What I hope from the Government is that no policy should be made a prestige issue in the national interest. The policies formulated should be reviewed from time to time and it should not be thought that the policy is being criticised keeping in view the party politics. The national policy formulated in the national interest has failed therefore, the Government should reconsider it afresh. It was felt that through handlooms perhaps weavers would not be able to earn enough and that is why handlooms were sought to be replaced by powerlooms. But what is the condition of weavers today? The Government should think over it on permanent and not on causal basis. The moot point is that keeping in view the social changes and

[Sh. Vijoy Kumari Yadav]

development taking place in the country and adoption of new technology how the Government will be able to provide means of livelihood to this large number of weavers and ensure remunerative prices to the cotton growers and silk producers? Thus, there is a need to think over all this and formulate the policies afresh.

[English]

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, While expressing my views about the Textiles Demands, I am speaking with a very heavy heart.

I remember that in 1984 when the new Textile Policy had been discussed here, I had opposed it and again on the same ground, I opposed the Textile Policy which was unfortunately accepted by our Government.

After food, if any other Ministry is connected with agriculture, it is textiles. Jute is produced on the land. Cotton is produced on the land. Sericulture is also produced on the land. Wool, of course all the sheep are of herbivorous and not carnivorous, that also glass on land. When you have introduced this new Textile Policy, you have tried to disturb the equilibrium, and that is why we opposed it.

Sir, what type of socialist pattern is this? You want to withdraw the vocation of lakhs of people - nearly thirty million people are working directly or indirectly as cotton growers. You want to withdraw their raw material and give it to a handful of people who will produce synthetic yarn. In case, you cannot produce it, you are even going to import it. What type of socialist pattern is this? Will the hon. Minister explain this to me? I think, it is not socialist pattern. We have absolutely no right to take away this vocation from the hands of the agriculturists. It is in the private sector. If you want to withdraw it, you have to give them some compensation, may not be in the form of money, but in the form of some alternative

crop, which will fetch them the same income under the same agro climatic conditions. If you cannot do it, for heaven sake, you stop the new policy. The relaxation that was given to man made fibre should be withdrawn.

Sir, cotton, after coconut, is one of the useful things that an agriculturist has been producing. It was introduced in India, I think, hardly two hundred years earlier. Raw cotton is used for clothes and cotton seed is used for getting oil. Seven per cent of the oil that we consume in this county is given to us by cotton seed. We are importing about Rs.700 crores worth of oil. out of our total requirement, seven per cent is given to us by cotton seed.

We use the oil cake for cattle. When it is in greater quantity, we use it as fertiliser. The stem or bark, whatever you may call it, is used as fuel in the rural areas. It is also used for roofing. Will you get any other plant like this excepting coconut? Even the coir that you get from coconut is also very useful. Do not forget that you are vitally connected with land. Do not disturb the equilibrium. Otherwise, you will suffer. You may not suffer, but we are bound to suffer.

Sir, in this country we are experimenting with several things. Actually we are experimenting with the lives of the people, which we do not see at this stage. We introduced prohibition. We rehabilitated all those people who were busy with it. In the Gold Control Order also the same thing had happened. And here again you are playing with the lives of the people. Hon'ble Mr. Mirdha, you are a cotton grower. At least you have seen the people growing cotton. I ask you: what right have you to withhold the money that was accruing to the cultivators in Maharashtra? Because of your policy we have suffered. We could not give them Rs.200 per quintal as advance bonus. Maharashtra Government was blamed for it. What wrong have we committed? Do we not have the right to distribute the money that we have collected? The Cotton Grower Corporation in Maharashtra has

collected some money as profit and they wanted to distribute it as bonus to the cultivators. But you objected to it. You sat over it for months together. Ultimately the whole raw cotton went out of Maharashtra. Is this the way you encourage the cotton growers? We have heard about the foreign hand, unseen hand. I personally feel that if any unseen hand is to be felt anywhere, it can only be felt in the Textile Ministry. We do not know what goes wrong. The moment the raw cotton is brought to the market, the prices go down. I had two ginning factories. I know that when the lint goes out of factory, the prices go up because of change of two, three hands. As rightly pointed out by Mr. Thampan Thomas, a mill owner keeps two or three of his relations who work as middle men. They go on selling to each other and increase the prices while selling it to the mills. All these things are going on. Why do you not protect the poor cotton growers and jute growers? You have done the greatest damage to the cotton and jute growers by introducing this policy. Please do not do it hereafter. Since I have come to Parliament, I have seen that we give more importance to things which are not connected with the common man. The Land Acquisition Act was introduced by the Britishers. It was amended by this Government after 95 years. But the Video Piracy Act was enacted within five or six years of the start of piracy. By this way, are we doing justice to the common man who is your voter and their voter? You will have to look into it. That is why, I say, let us be very cautious and more pragmatic in these things.

The relaxation given to man-made fibre should be stopped. At no time, you will be able to compete with the foreigners in man-made fibres. When the Textile Exhibition was held in Moscow I happened to be there. All the garments that were taken there were of cotton only. There is a great demand of cotton fibres. Then why do you want to uproot the cotton and jute growers? Are you in a position to give employment to these people? If not, do not disturb them.

Lastly, Prof. Shumakar has in his book: "Small is beautiful" written about the tendency in the developing countries. He says that the tendency in the developing countries is to show to the world that they are not much behind. So they want more things and better things for urban people and they neglect the rural people to such an extent that their life becomes miserable and they start migrating to cities creating the problem of slums here. Please give a serious thought over this. Do not disturb the rural economy for the sake of your fancy. We are not very much interested in this man-made fibres. So, as a cotton grower, I only caution the Minister not to play with the lives of the cotton growers.

14.00 hrs.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar): 'Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is very interesting to note that whenever the Central Government announces any new textile policy, at the very moment, there will be some closures, lock-outs and everything, and so many textile mills will either become sick or will be closed. However, I would like to confine myself only to jute because jute, raw jute and the jute industry are the main sectors in the North-Eastern and the Eastern region, particularly in West Bengal, Assam and Tripura. The entire economy of the region depends mainly upon jute.

From jute we earn Rs.300 crores as foreign exchange every year. There are about 40 lakhs jute growers in the country and about 2 1/2 lakh persons are working in the jute mills. Just before the last Assembly elections, the hon. Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, made certain announcements regarding the jute industry. You may take them as an election stunt or a vote-catching slogan. Anyway, the promises made in the Prime Minister's announcement were: (1) Creation of a Rs.150 crores jute modernisation fund; (2) Creation of a Rs.100 crores jute fund to look into the total jute sector, especially the growers' and the workers' interests; (3) Removal of import duty from high technology jute mill machines; and (4)

[Sh. Amar Roy Pradhan]

mandatory use of jute goods in thirteen specified consumer industries. The elections were over, Congress lost the elections, and I think the promises also were lost. If the Minister does not agree with me, let us see what is the fate of those promises which were made by our Prime Minister eighteen months before. If we do *Post Mortem* of these promises, we find that progress of the Rs.150 crores modernisation fund is absolutely unsatisfactory. The hobnobbing between the jute mill owners, the jute barons and the bureaucrats is still going on. I do not know when this entire money will be spent, though it is merely a loan money from the banks.

Regarding the second item, that is, Jute Fund of Rs.100 crores, till today only Rs.eight crores have been spent. Of course, the hon.Minister will say that it is not correct and that Rs.ninety eight crores and fifty lakhs have been spent, because in reply to so many questions he has said so. Out of those Rs.eight crores, Rs.six crores have been spent through Agriculture department and Rs.two crores through JCI, which is an organisation no better than a white elephant. There are 197 JCI units in the entire country and they are helped by 305 cooperative centres. With them en, machinery and money at their disposal, they can purchase not more than one-fourth of the total production. Regarding the raw jute price, I will refer to the data which the hon.Minister has mentioned in reply to so many questions, either in Lok Sabha or in Rajya Sabha. If we take 1965-66 as the base year, with 100 as the base, then the Russian price has increased by 268.3 points and the price of jute packaging materials has increased by 277.4 points. But, at the same time, the raw jute prices increased only by 158.4. This is the tragedy of the jute growers in this country. You are only helping the jute barons.

Now, let us come to the third and fourth promises of the Prime Minister. The Central Government in so many words assured in this House that the mandatory use of jute gunnies would be as follows:

Foodgrains— 100%

Sugar — 100%

Cement — 75%

Fertilizer — 50%

Now, I would like to ask the hon.Minister whether all these Government organisations are using jute bags in the above-mentioned percentage? What would be the reply? I know that the reply to my question would be 'No'. You know that they have to use gunny bags according to the percentage that has been announced here in this House. But they use gunny bags in very very low percentage. Sir, the synthetics lobby is coming up very fast in packaging material. Even the Public Sector undertakings do not care for the Government order regarding the Packaging Act of 1987. They do not care for this Act because synthetics lobby is so powerful. The F.C.I. and the Fertiliser Corporation of India also do not care for the Government promise, not to speak of the Cement industry. Now, Sir, what is the role of the Cement industry in this respect? one report says like this. I quote:

"Cement Industry used to pack about 90% of its cement production in jute bags upto January-March 1985. Due to unfair price competition from synthetic, the share has now come down only to 40% in April-June 1987."

This is the tragedy. You passed the Act but you don't follow it.

14.06 hrs

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI in the Chair]

Madam, in this connection, I would like to ask one question. Under the relevant provision of the jute Packaging (compulsory usage in Packaging Commodities) Act, 1987, the competent authority have the right to take action against the defaulters. May I know how many cases are there and against

whom action has been taken? May I know how many defaulters have been punished so far? Madam, you were also in this House when I raised this point some time back. The competent authority has the right to take action against the defaulters. I would like to know from you whether your officers or the Commission or any other authorised officer has taken any action against the defaulters so far, against any sugar industry, against the F.C.I. or against the Fertiliser Corporation of India? Can you cite one example that at least one case has been brought to your notice within the period of these 18 months? May I know how many General Managers, Managers or the Managing Directors of the Public Undertakings have been punished so far? I think the reply would be 'No'. Then how will you help the jute industry and the jute growers? I would like to say it categorically that the Central Government is very much interested in killing the jute industry and they are very much interested in encouraging the synthetic industry. I think, the hon. Minister will agree with me if I say that they are encouraging the synthetics industry at the cost of the jute industry. Now, have you taken into account the installed capacity of the jute industry? If you go into it, you will find that the installed capacity upto January 1985, it was 18 lakh tonnes in the case of Jute industry and 2 lakh tonnes in the case of synthetic industry. Additional capacity in the jute industry is negligible and it is about - two lakh tonnes in the case of synthetic industry. Additional registered capacity for jute industry is 'Nil', but in the case of synthetics industry, it was 28 lakh tonnes. Estimated production for 1986-87 was 14 lakh tonnes in the case jute industry and in the case of synthetics industry, it was 1.5 lakh tonnes. The total estimated demand for packaging production at the end of 1989-90, i.e. at the end of the 7th Five Year Plan would be round about 15 to 16 lakh tonnes of jute bags, equivalent to 2.5 lakh tonnes of synthetic bags. It is thus clear that according to the additional installed capacity, the synthetic bag industry is over-licensed and its installed capacity is far beyond the requirement, which is of the order of 28 lakh tonnes. For the jute industry, the licence issued is nil.

Is it not a clear case that you are encouraging synthetic bag industry and not the jute industry. Instead of helping the jute industry, if you provide all help and encouragement to synthetic bag industry, how can the jute industry live?

It is amazing that the Central Government continues to collect high excise duty of Rs.660 per tonne from the jute and at the same time, it shows very much sympathy towards the synthetic industry. In the Budget speech of 1986, on the 28th February 1986, it was announced that the duty would be imposed on the synthetic bags at the rate of 12%. But surprisingly, within a day, i.e. on 1st March, 1986 itself, it was announced that the duty would be withdrawn. Again in the Budget speech of 1987, on the 28th February, 1987, it was announced that on the synthetic bags, duty would be imposed at the rate of 30%. But again within a month, i.e. on 18th March, 1987, it was withdrawn. This shows how you are pro-synthetic industry and neglecting the jute industry. There is a competition between the jute industry and the synthetic industry and the Central Government are telling in so many words in lectures, in election speeches, the Prime Minister is coming to say, "Yes, we are with the jute growers, with the jute industry." But here in the course of your action, you are siding with the synthetic industry.

Finally I would like to say that you are always with the idea to develop the synthetic industry in the country and you are not at all interested to save the jute industry in the country which is already hit by the synthetic industry. You are not at all interested to save the jute growers of our country. The only one warning, I would like to give you from the masses, from the farmers, from the jute growers and from the jute workers: We can endure your brutality but not your hypocrisy. You may say clearly, "Yes, all right, we would like to crush the economy of West Bengal, we will have to crush the economy of Eastern region, by crushing the jute growers, jute production and by crushing the jute mills". Though you come up with so many proposals and suggestions to help the in-

[Sh. Amar Roy Pradhan]

dustry, you are doing nothing in practice. This sort of hypocrisy is dangerous and should be avoided.

[Translation]

*SHRI G.S.BASAVARAJU (Tumkur):

Madam Chairman, I rise to support the demands for grants for the year 1989-89 of the Ministry of Textiles. Several hon. Members have already spoken on these demands. Many of them while speaking went on narrating the problems of their constituencies. I would like to point out the serious problems prevailing in the country as a whole. It may be Karnataka, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh or any other State but the problem of farmers remains the same. The living standard of cotton growers has not improved. Even the new textile policy which was announced on 6th June 1985 by our Govt. did not come to the rescue of the farmers. All the benefits of the new textile policy are being derived by big industrialists, like Tata, Birla, Reliance and others. The bureaucrats help neither the farmers nor the consumers while framing policies. They always favour the big industrialists. Hence it is very essential for the Government to look into this matter with great care and to direct the bureaucrats to frame the plans in such a way as to help the farmers.

While speaking on the demands our hon. Chairperson said about the dealings by the Cotton Corporation of India. It will be a long list if you go on making a note of them. Exploitation of farmers is going on at various stages, like calling for tenders, grading, fixing the market rates etc. I urge upon the hon. Minister to put an end to the exploitation of farmers once for all.

Two years ago the number of sick units under the National Textile Corporation was about 65. Now the number of sick units is more than 125. We have to find out the causes of the sickness of these units. Sometimes it may be due to labour policy or

it may be due to the new textile policy. Even the non availability of raw materials may lead to many units to become sick. For example Devanagere in my State had several units - producing popular cotton clothes. Now There is only one cotton mill which is functioning properly. All other mills are facing various problems of sickness. As was mentioned by my colleague Shri Datta Samant the labour policy is not in favour of labourers. It is in favour of owners and big industrialists. Our Govt. have to look into it and bring suitable changes in our labour policy so as to help the labourers and farmers.

Excise exemption on synthetic fibre is an important factor which has affected the cotton growers. Excise duty on synthetic fibre should have been at least four times more than the present rate. Cotton growers should get subsidy and all other facilities to boost their production.

In Karnataka there are about six spinning mills pending clearance from the Centre. Licences are not being given for the cooperative sector for setting up the mills in the cooperative sectors. Many people including harijans have become members of these cooperative societies. The total investment in each of these societies runs to several lakhs of rupees. Unfortunately they are not getting the clearance. I therefore, urge upon the hon. Minister to direct the concerned authorities to issue licences to such cooperative societies to set up spinning mills. Janata cloth has not maintained its quality. Here also exploitation is taking place on a large scale - All the benefits of this janata cloth are going to the middle man. Neither the producer nor the consumer enjoys the fruits of subsidy on this janata cloth. The quality of this cloth should be improved and it should be maintained. Thousands of weavers have become unemployed as they are not getting yarn and dyeing materials. Lack of marketing facilities has aggravated the problems of the weavers.

*The speech was originally delivered in Kannada.

Rebate scale in the handloom houses is a misnomer. There is no rebate to the producer of the yarn or to the consumer or to the weavers. Hence it is necessary to eliminate the middleman from the handloom house. I suggest that the banners of rebate sales should be removed from the handloom house as there is no rebate for the consumer in reality.

In Doddaballapur thousands of weavers are facing serious problems due to the units falling sick. The Govt. should come to the help of these jobless weavers.

About 85% of our country's silk production comes from my State Karnataka. Karnataka State has received financial assistance of 85 crores of rupees from the World Bank for the development of sericulture. This amount must be used for boosting the production of silk in the State. Unfortunately, money is being spent lavishly on administration. Construction of buildings like Vidhan Sabha and other air conditioned guest houses is being given priority. For transportation the officials mostly use cars and jeeps. Money should not be spent on these items. Such expenditures must be curbed. Money should not be spent on these items. Such expenditures must be curbed. Money should be spent for the growers of mulberry plants by providing wells, and other infrastructural facilities. If the whole money is spent on the farmers I am sure that Karnataka State alone can produce and export silk worth of 500 crores of rupees.

Creation of artificial scarcity of silk and import of silk yarn must be put to an end. This is one of the important steps that the Govt should take to enable the mulberry growers to prosper.

The working of Central Silk Board is not satisfactory. They have to provide marketing facilities to the farmers. There should not be middle men at any stage. In Delhi and in Bangalore the guest houses are being renovated again and again. The Central Silk Board should stop this practice immediately.

The working of Cotton Corporation of India also needs improvement to a large extent. They too should provide proper marketing facilities to the cotton growers.

Jute industry is also an important industry. There is a packaging industry in my area which perhaps the hon. Minister knows. There 20% of plastic is mixed with 80% of jute to manufacture gunny bags.

Smuggling activities should be stopped immediately. Export of different varieties of garments must be encouraged. Russians are very fond of Indian cotton garments. Therefore export of these garments must be boosted.

Madam Chairman I think you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this vital subject and with these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW(Dum Dum): Madam, I stand to support the Demands of the Textile Ministry. The National Textile Policy was announced in June, 1985. What I understand from my opposition friend's deliberations is that the National Textile Policy which was announced in 1985 has failed. What were the salient feature of the National Textile Policy? The salient features were to make the man-made fibre cheaper, to give incentives and boost to the synthetic fibre so that in future the synthetic fibre will become cheaper and it will reach the consumer, to the poorest of the poor who are the beneficiaries of the country.

Therefore, this new policy which was formulated in 1985 is not only dynamic but it has also brought about a substantial changes on the textile horizon in India. There are certain difficulties and problems in implementing this textile policy which was formulated earlier.

Synthetics are now competing with cotton. These synthetics are getting concession on excise duty. This year, in the

[Sh. Asutosh Law]

Budget, various concessions have been given to the synthetics. May I request the Hon. Minister to see that in spite of enjoying these concessions which have been suggested in the Budget, if the ultimate price of the synthetic is not made cheaper, the whole purpose of giving this concession to the synthetic manufacturers towards the excise duty will be totally defeated.

After the implementation of the National Textile Policy, there is a definite indication of improvement in the textile field. The production has increased since 1985 onwards. Export has risen to a considerable extent. Rate of increase in crop prices has been the minimum - just 2.4 per cent compared to 8 per cent in the case of other consumer articles.

The difficulties which the textile industry in our country is facing is due to the existence of over-capacity on the weaving side. This is one of the most troublesome factors which has created a real bottleneck in the textile industry in India. This over-capacity on the weaving side is also compounded with the rise in the price and fall of the purchasing capacity of the people due to various reasons — one is the unprecedented drought which has caused less purchasing capacity amongst the people.

Whether this national textile policy has become successful or not, whether it has been properly implemented in India or not has to be judged from the results of the latest position in our country in the field of textiles. Obviously, smuggling of foreign textiles in India is creating problems; but the quantum of smuggling of foreign textiles in India is reduced to a considerable extent for the last two years.

The definite sign of improvement in textiles in India will also be evident from the export field. In fact the textile exports have increased from Rs.1097.61 crores to Rs.1789.59 crores within the last two accounting years.

The general condition of the textile industry can be judged by the production figures of yarn and cloth. The total yarn production increased from 1382 million kgs. in 1984-85 to 1526 millions kgs. in 1986-87. This is a clear indication of increase in the production. In the case of cloth, the production has increased from 12014 million metres in 1984-85 to 12988 million metres in 1986-87. Thus, in the case of cloth production also the implementation of the national textile policy has given results which are evident from the figures cited above. Even during the previous year from April to December of 1987-88 the estimated production is 9744 million metres of cloth against the previous year's figure of 9600 million metres for the same period. Therefore, I don't agree with my learned friend's proposition that the national textile policy has totally failed. But what we require today - I would respectfully submit to our Hon.Minister - is that it is no use to give incentives to the synthetics which is the salient feature of our national textile policy; but I would again repeat that the incentives or the concessions given to the synthetics should reach the people of India.

I am covering one more aspect of the textile industry - i.e. jute. I come from the eastern India, from West Bengal. We are faced with jute problems. The Britishers 200 years ago made all these jute mills and have started manufacturing jute; but today we are facing tremendous problems in the jute sector. What I feel is that jute should be segregated from the textile policy and a separate rethinking is required and a definite national jute policy to revive the jute industry should be formulated. Jutes bags have not become out-dated. They are still required for foodgrains and other articles but a number of jute mills are either sick or closed down. A proper survey has to be made and it has to be seen as to what is the exact reason for this sickness and closures. Is it due to any problem between the management and the workers? If not, then the management should be forced to modernise these factories. More than 3 lakh people are out of work. The situation has become very explosive. I request the hon.Minister to take it seriously.

If there is any explosion of unemployment in East India it will also have its effect on the other parts of India. So, this burning question of jute problem has to be solved and a proper policy has to be made, if necessary, on a war footing so that the jute mills are put back on the rails. Today even a big jute mill like Baranagar jute mill employing more than 5000 workers is closed. Therefore, I demand that a separate jute policy for India has to be formulated and immediate action taken to revive jute industry in India otherwise not only 3 lakh workers but more than 10 lakh jute growers will also starve and the result will be disastrous.

With these few words I support the Demand of the Ministry of Textiles.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ(Baramulla): Madam Chairperson textiles is not my subject. So, my intervention will be very brief. I feel textile industry has a very rich future. Despite the criticism of the 1985 textile policy I see a great scope for exports of Indian textiles and employment in this sector.

Today our textiles in certain areas are competing very well with the standards that are available at the International level. I say, there is also hope for the textile industry because of Mr.Mirdha being at the helm of affairs. Let it go on record for once that I see Mr.Mirdha a very balanced and matured Minister. Although I have not heard the speeches from both sides yet I have gone through the synopsis and I find there is lot of room for improvement. Many hon.Members have said that the policy announced in 1985 has failed. I have no reason to disagree with them because I see lot of unemployment around. There is closure of mills. Even when the sick units are closed we feel very much concerned because we cannot afford to see people on the road—side. So this policy of 1985 will have to be reviewed and the hon. Minister is in a better position to review that policy and come forward with suggestions as to how he will improve the conditions in this very big industry. I wish him well.

As I said, I have to be very brief as I have no suggestions. But I want to speak some-

thing about the Jammu and Kashmir State. I would request the hon. Minister that while he formulates the policy for the textile industry, he should not leave out Jammu and Kashmir State. We have no textile industry there. But we have handlooms. He should not forget the shawl. He should not forget the carpet. And he should not forget the silk industry.

Our carpet industry is in a bad shape. Previously, we had very capable persons who got it. There was a rich tradition. But they feel now fatigued because of some people who downgrade the production and because of there being no pucca check. In exports, sometimes they export very good carpets with very bad ones. Therefore, in international markets, our trade has dwindled. There is a great scope for the modernisation of the carpet industry in Jammu and Kashmir State. Carpet is only in Kashmir. So, while I talk of the whole State, he must take care of the whole State. The best artisans in India so far as carpet is concerned, are produced in Mirzapur and other places. Throughout the world, if you want to compete the Iranian carpet, it is in Kashmir and nowhere else in India. So, I request Mr.Mirdha to give his pointed attention to Kashmir carpet. That industry requires to be modernised. He has some idea about it.

Particularly after this carpet industry, he should take care about our silk. You see, the mulberry trees grow without human effort even while you have debris. Supposing that the house is demolished, you have debris there. Because of the moisture in the atmosphere, because of the peculiar atmosphere in Kashmir valley, there will be a mulberry tree without anybody planting the tree or sowing the seed. Therefore, we have the mulberry trees. But still we don't have a viable silk industry. How Mr.Mirdha will organise modernisation of carpet industry, preservation of best skills in *Shahutoots* and shawls and how he will modernise our silk industry, I leave it to him. He has heard many things about the policy announced by the Government of India in June 1985. While he replies to the debate, he must speak some-

[Prof.Saifuddin Soz]

thing about Jammu and Kashmir State which has a very rich tradition in handlooms, in carpet, in *Pattoo*-making, in shawls, in *Shahtoos*. I can't speak what is the price of a *Shahtoot* now. If there is a real *Shahtoot*, it is not less than a lakh of rupees.

AN HON. MEMBER: One lakh?

PROF.SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Yes. It is very dedicate. You had Dacca mulmul. But we have *Shahtoos*. I have never seen it so closely just as *Shahtoot* I could not afford to purchase. But people who know what a *Shahtoot* is, must be purchasing. But *Shahtoot* is drying out. How to preserve that for the people? It may go to museum. But *Shahtoos* must be preserved. So, *Shahtoos* and shawls must be preserved because it is an age-old tradition. But carpet as an industry, as a source of sustenance to thousands of people, must be preserved and modernised. Silk also should be modernised. Kashmir silk should become a standard. How M.Mirdha does it, I will wait for his reply. When he replies, he will kindly mention about the Jammu and Kashmir State.

I invite him. I have that much clout with the Government. I invite him for discussions with the Chief Minister and his Cabinet colleagues and the people who are working in the field. He must organise a seminar particularly on how to preserve our age-old tradition in making shawls and *Shahtoos* and how to modernise carpet and silk industry in Jammu and Kashmir State.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYANARAYAN PANWAR (Ujjain): Madam Chairman, I support the demands in respect of the Ministry of Textiles. After agriculture, textile industry is one in which many people find employment. Cloth in the country is produced by means of three sectors viz. handlooms, powerlooms and mills. I think the most important of these sectors is the handloom in which maximum people find employment and it is also the

ancestral vocation of many who have been carrying on this business for the last so many years. I want to draw the attention of the Government towards their difficulties.

First of all I want to point out that good quality cotton yarn is not available to the weavers at a fair prices. For the last one year when the price of cotton went up, there has been no proportionate price rise in the cloth. This has resulted in closure of handlooms and deterioration in the condition of weavers. Therefore I want to request the hon.Minister to ensure that the farmers get a fair price of cotton and the weavers get cotton at a reasonable price so that maximum weavers are able to get more and more jobs.

Besides, I also want to request that the facilities and rebate in respect of Janata cloth, which are given to weavers are not benefitting them. Even the increase in the price of cloth from Rs.2 to 2.75 per metre is also not of any help to them. The benefit of this is going to private agencies and master weavers. The private agencies and master weavers who are producing Janata cloth are taking full advantage of it, but the people to whom Government wanted to help have failed to get anything. They are still getting the same remuneration as in the past. The present increase in the price has not helped them in any form. Therefore the hon.Minister should look into this matter.

After this I would like to say something about the training being imparted to weavers. The duration of their training is three months, which is too short a time to learn the skills and produce quality goods. Therefore I request that this period be increased from three months to six months, so that after learning skills properly they are able to produce good quality cloth.

Proper marketing arrangements should be made for those who are producing cloth other than Janata cloth. If it is made compulsory for the Government Departments to buy handloom cloth only, then it will be such an ideal thing which will provide thousands of

weavers with jobs. Therefore I request the hon. Minister to look into this matter.

Recently the Government provided powerlooms to handloom weavers' co-operatives due to which such anomalous situation has been created and the handloom cloth and powerloom cloth are being mixed together. Now the situation is that the looms provided to the co-operative societies are lying idle due to lack of working capital though other facilities have already been given. These looms till date have neither produced cloth nor provided jobs to the people. The time for repaying loans and other assistance has become due and the organisations are finding it difficult to make overdue payments, therefore whenever any scheme is implemented, working capital for it must be provided for its success.

Under the announcement made by the Government for registration of powerlooms, big traders have installed between 40 to 100 looms in their houses and the weavers have been working on one or two powerlooms. Therefore the benefits which the Government wants to give to the weavers do not reach them whereas big traders take full advantage of these facilities. So I request the Government to give these facilities only to those people who have installed 2 to 4 looms. The people who have installed 100 looms each in the name of master weaver should not be given any facility. This will help small weavers.

In cities we find that after every two years 5 to 10 mills are being closed. In NTC, senior officers are recruited speedily and there is no cut in their expenses and their salary ranges from 2 to 5 thousand and they also do not pay attention towards production. This does not provide any encouragement to the workers. Therefore wherever Government has provided money for modernisation of machinery, its monitoring should be ensured, because the private mill-owners take money on the pretext of modernisation out of which 10-20 per cent is utilised in mills and the rest 80 per cent is misappropriated. The Government must exercise control over

this. If the Government gives money for modernisation and exercises control over it then the machinery will definitely make the mill profitable.

In my constituency, Ujjain, there is the Vinod Mill whose cost of cotton yarn is Rs.2 lakh and the cost of wages and other expenses are around Rs.6 lakh. So the expenses shown by mills definitely push up prices and if the cloth is sold at a low price then the mill suffer a loss. Therefore I request the Government to look into this aspect also.

In Burhanpur in Madhya Pradesh the Tapti Mill caught fire and had to be closed down. The workers of the mill are now unemployed. The permanent workers of the mill are being helped but temporary workers are completely unemployed. I request the Government to adopt some measure to help temporary workers of the mill in some way or the other so that the unemployed people there get some relief.

In the end I would like to request that the samples and the designs which are prepared in the *Bunkar Seva Kendras*, are not so attractive and good so the organisations willing to use them are unable to do so. In Madhya Pradesh, there is one Bunkar Seva Kendra in Indore and one is in Calcutta, the working of these Kendras, especially of one in Indore is not good. The people visiting that centre are not shown samples and designs for months together. Therefore I especially request, that the organisations interested in getting designs from that centre, should be supplied with good designs for their benefit. In the end I support the demands of this Ministry and thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Madam Chairman, I do not want to speak much on the demands of the Ministry of Textiles. I only want to talk about a mill of my constituency. This is famous by the name of the Gaya Cotton Mill. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the condition of the mill. By the way I have

[Sh. Ramashray Prasad Singh]

already apprised the hon. Minister of the situation prevailing there. This mill remains closed due to shortage of cotton. Despite closure of the mill the workers continue to draw their wages. With the result this mill is incurring a huge loss. The workers of the mill want that cotton should be made available to them in time so that they are able to produce more and more cloth. It has come to light that the managements of the Public Undertakings under the Government do not work satisfactorily. Therefore the hon. Minister is requested to be more vigilant and strict in this matter.

In regard to the new Textile Policy announced by the Government in Jan. 1985, the Government must have assessed its achievements. This is a thing which we must understand. Once the textile mills of our country occupied an important place in the world but to-day it seems that it is not so. The people are leaving this vocation. The reason for this is that they are earning more profit in other vocations like manufacture of synthetic fabrics, for which Government is also giving many concessions. In addition to this manufacture of cotton cloth is also being cut drastically. The Government must look into all these things.

In the end I request the Government to pay special attention towards the Gaya Cotton Jute Mill so that maximum production can be ensured in the mill and the workers' demands are met. I have only this much to say.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Madam, Chairman, I am really thankful to the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate. The various suggestions that have been given are full of perception and deep perspicacity. What they have said comes, in most cases, from the grassroot experience as peoples' representatives and I can assure them, Sir, through you, that whatever is said here, whatever observations they have

made, would be taken most seriously by our Ministry. I do believe that they will help us in re-appraising our policies and programmes, which we are constantly doing.

Madam, as we all know, Textile industry occupies a very important place in our national economy. It is an agro-based industry. It is a job oriented industry. It is an industry which gives employment to millions of people, from the cotton growers to the retailers. It accounts for 20 per cent of the total industrial production of the country. It accounts for 25 per cent of the country's export. And, therefore, the Government has all along been very greatly concerned about the health and proper functioning of this industry. Madam, the problem arises from the fact that the industry is very complex one and there are varying interests and sometimes even contradictory interests in the same sector as would be apparent from some of the speeches that we have heard in this House right now. We have always all along tried to reconcile these varying, sometimes contradictory, interests in a manner that would be most satisfactory to all and the result has been, as is bound to be, that it has satisfied nobody. It sometimes makes us feel that possibly this is a balanced policy.

15.00 hrs.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): It satisfied the big Houses.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: No, not even them. They are folding up. Don't worry. They are the worst sufferers.....(Interruptions) Please keep your calm.

The three broad sectors in this industry are the handlooms and the powerlooms in the unorganised sector and the mills in the organised sector. I will give you the present composition of their contribution to the total cloth production. Handloom sector accounts for 27.2 per cent of cloth production, powerloom sector 49.2 per cent and the mill sector 23.6 per cent.

Now, what should be the parameters for judging the Textile Policy - the 1985 policy about which much has been said? I will give you certain facts and figures which can possibly help us in appraising this policy whether it has worked. There has been an increase in cloth production year after year; there has been increase in the per capita availability of cloth year after year, after the policy is announced; exports are booming at present; and what is most important, employment in an overall manner has increased.

DR.DATTA SAMANT: How?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I will tell you just now. You are concerned with the mill people only. The whole problem of the situation is this. Mill owners and the organised labour have such a hold on the mass media of our country that they seek to create an impression that the whole textile industry is in a crisis. Well, it is not. May be, certain mill sectors might be in difficulty. But the country's cloth needs are being met. And the consumer is benefited the most from the 1985 Policy. The prices are stable. During the period from June 1985 to January 1988, while the general index of wholesale prices rose by 17.1 per cent, prices in the textile sector arose only by 6 per cent. The consumer has the best deal. What more do you want? It is the consumer who is the ultimate arbiter of all our policies. I do not know whether there is any other consumer item in the country in which there has been such a least minimum rise in the price. Just 6 per cent rise from then to now is almost nothing!

DR.DATTA SAMANT: What about concessions to the tune of Rs.200 crores?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: If that helps the consumer, we will do it not once but twice....(*Interruptions*).

So, Madam there has been an increase in the handloom and powerloom production and there has been only a slight or marginal decrease in the mill production.

Now I will mention about the employment aspect. Since the 1985 Policy, employment in handloom sector has gone up by six lakhs, in powerloom by 4.2 lakhs and in the mill sector, I admit, it has come down by 1.8 lakhs. But the total gain on employment front for the nation is 8.4 lakhs in the textile sector.

DR.DATTA SAMANT: These are all hypothetical figures. There is no method of measuring.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: There is a measure for everything (*Interruptions*).

MR.CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: When there is an argument just for argument's sake, this sort of a reaction takes place and I do not mind it. But, there is no rationale or reason in what the hon. member wants to say. We have a full way of computing employment in the powerloom sector and handloom sector. If he has the patience to sit with our experts, we will tell him about it and we are open-minded to do it.

DR.DATTA SAMANT: There is no method of measuring the labour in the unorganised sector. This is the highest forum in the country and hon. Minister should not make such statement.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The highest forum deserves the highest decorum and the hon. member should know that. So from the employment point of view, which is one of the factors in the Policy, it has gained to the point of 8.4 lakhs, if you deduct what the Mill Sector has lost. Is this the picture of industrial crisis? Everyone says mills are closing but no one says, there is an improvement in cloth production and employment in other sectors. So the policy has been very satisfactory. But in spite of all this, we have an open mind and we want to have a discussion on this. So in deference to the wishes of the hon. Members who have doubted about the success of the industry,

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we have decided to appoint an Experts Committee, which will consist of representatives from all interested sectors, to sit down and review how the Textile Policy has worked uptill now. We will see in a very open minded way what the problem really is. We have nothing to hide and we will go on doing this in this particular way.

I was talking about the organised sector. All the speeches made say that don't close mills. Not many members have said, if the mills are closed what do we do with the labour. Our concern is not whether the mills are closed or run but our concern is that if the mills are closed for certain reasons, what do you do with the labour. Their interests are paramount in our minds. Therefore, the Textile Policy clearly says that we will have a special fund for this purpose which will be given to the labour, who have *Pe Force* to leave employment for various reasons, after the mill is closed. We have put certain conditions in that, and that is, the labour rehabilitation fund will only operate. We give 75 per cent of the wages in the first year 50 per cent next year and 25 per cent the year thereafter. This is in addition to whatever the statutory dues are there. This is the Government of India's contribution to the situation. We had put a condition that if the mill declares a lock out, that means the mill is closed for good. From that point onwards, not a single mill have been locked out. In spite of the fact that the labours are without jobs, they are not being able to make use of our special fund-rehabilitation fund. The labour leaders have not been responsible enough to consider the labours' plight and say we declare closure, you please give them relief. They have always been saying(Interruptions).

DR.DATTA SAMANT: He is misleading the House....(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Please listen. There is no question of misleading the House. I repeat " the utmost consideration the responsible labour leaders should have is that their first concern should be for the

future of the labour." So they did not get anything from anywhere. The labour leaders can countenance that situation. They would say close mills, unemployed labour, no means to live, but they would not say, please get the Government subsidy or assistance by declaring a formal closure. But now we propose - as Mr.Haroobhai Mehta has suggested - to modify this policy. We will do that. We want to liberalise the scheme by extending it to cover units, where a liquidator has been appointed under the Companies Act. He has come. He has taken the possession of the assets. We won't insist on a formal closure. It was a sort of lack of response to a situation where they should have been more liberal and broad-minded. We have changed our policy. We do not insist and we will not insist on formal closure now. But we will give it, if the mills have gone into liquidation, which means that there is a little possibility of its working again. This is something what we have done. I will take subject-wise as much as I can. Lot has been said about cotton - cotton versus synthetics, We are over soft with the synthetic people and all that. The 1985 policy clearly says that the pre-eminent role of cotton as a main raw material of the textile industry would be maintained. I repeat in all solemnness that this is still our policy that the pre-eminence of cotton as a raw material for textile industry will be maintained at all costs and in all circumstances. There is no denying that. We have taken a number of steps to do it. In 1986 ,82 per cent of the total cloth and yarn were produced in our country through cotton. The amount of cotton used is increasing every year. Mr.Rathod may please note this: it is not going down as a result of our policy. Cotton consumption is increasing gradually, in absolute terms, and the synthetics have not done any harm to this sector. We have given certain concessions in the Budget which, firstly, should be passed on to the consumers, as the Finance Minister assured us. In consultation with the Finance Ministry and the other Ministries concerned, we are having a monitoring mechanism to see how it should be done. Apart from the effect of the new textile concessions being passed on to the consumers, we would see that these

concessions do not act in a manner that they are to the detriment of cotton also. That will be one of the important factors of re-assessing, if necessary, our concessions to the synthetic sector.

The handloom people now want synthetic and blended yarn. So, those who want to increase their markets, capture new markets, the cooperative societies of growers as also weavers, and weavers as a whole are also in favour of this. We have given a lot of concessions to the cooperative societies in the new Budget, for using synthetic yarn etc; and, therefore, we will see that the pre-eminent position of cotton is maintained, and nothing is done to change this.

Not only this; I have taken up with the hon. Minister of Agriculture Mr. Bhajan Lal as also the previous Minister of Agriculture, that we have to have a review about the cotton production policy and programmes. In mid-'70s we were importing long staple cotton, more than Rs.200 crores worth of it. Then, due to Government's policies, contribution of research scientists who developed hybrid seeds, the extension agencies who went to the field, and the brave and innovative farmers who took up the challenge, within a period of 7 or 8 years the whole picture has changed. We are not only meeting our own requirements for long-staple cotton, but we are in a position to export it many times - the yarn and the cotton itself, as we did last year. We do not want this tempo of better and increased production to be lost. So, I am in touch with the hon. Minister of Agriculture as to how to rationalize the various varieties, how to step up research in the cotton side and see that the cotton produced is of good quality, proper grading is done, proper ginning is done, and proper baling is done, and all aspects of the cotton situation are being very systematically dealt with. I can once again assure that synthetics would in no case be able to impinge on this situation.

Shri Uttam Rathod mentioned certain things which are not really true. He mentioned about the Government of India, or the Ministry of Textiles objecting to bonus.

There is no question of the Textile Ministry objecting to bonus. In fact, Maharashtra does not need any permission from Government of India, if they want to give bonus, which they are already doing. They have already given Rs.200; there is no question.

As regards the merit of the Maharashtra monopoly procurement, I do not think this is the occasion when we should go into this, because it is not very relevant here; but one short point which I want to make is that it was not necessary to clear bonus from us. Maharashtra Government and the Federation have now given the bonus. They are at liberty to do it; they can do whatever they like with it. It was only with those quotas that they could declare some bonus. As regards Government of India not helping the Maharashtra federation, it is also not correct. Government of India, particularly the Ministry of Textiles is very much concerned with cotton growers and, their bodies, and particularly the Maharashtra situation is already before us. So is the Gujarat one. We will try to help them in the best manner possible. But even when cotton prices are so high, we are receiving representations and requests from cotton growers' bodies from Maharashtra, Gujarat and other places: 'Please allow exports.' Right here, so many Members have said, those who want to see the interests of the handloom weavers: 'Stop'. What to say of this? They cannot even think of cotton export in a situation like this, which is being very stridently promoted by certain organizations. They say that the high prices of yarn are the result of high cotton prices. Here again there is a dichotomy. Therefore, I would again reiterate that our policy is to reconcile these interests in the best harmonious manner possible, so that the general interests of the country are maintained, all sections of the textile industry will do the work properly and everything goes in a smooth way.

Now I am coming to handloom sector, about which a lot of members showed a lot of interest, and very rightly. Handloom is the largest unorganised sector after agriculture, and it gives employment to millions of

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people; it is a part of our invaluable national heritage; we inherited this culture from thousands of years of cultural experience and we want to preserve it as an economic proposition, as a cultural proposition. So, from whichever point we might look, we want that the handloom sector should be given all protection. And the various actions that we have taken all along go to show how much we are committed to the welfare of the handloom weavers. In the first plan, the allocation for handloom sector was Rs. 11.10 crores; in the 7th plan, it was Rs. 165.5 crores. It is not much, but we are still trying to get more. But even this is quite a big jump. The number of handlooms has increased; the number of people employed in the handloom sector has increased and we have taken lot of steps to rejuvenate it and give a healthy look to the handloom sector.

One point was mentioned about yarn export and it was pointed out that they are hitting the interest of the handloom weavers. We are allowing the export of yarn. But this year we have authorised the export upto a limit of 40 million kilo in the count group of 1 to 60. This works out to be around 3 per cent of our total production. So, it is not much. Export generates the culture of efficiency. It improves the viability of spinning mills and it has not worked to the detriment of any sector. The high price of yarn is not the result of export, but it is the result of high price of cotton. This year the cotton prices have been very high; they have started coming down now; but they were high from last year and even before that; and we have been trying to see how that could be done. One of the things that we have done was along with our exports to allow advance licensing. In fact, we want to import cotton. They can convert it and export it by way of yarn or of fabrics.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Then why are you allowing its export?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: No, we are not allowing it; not at all, not at all. Last year, we started exporting cotton, but in the midst of season when we saw the prices rising we stopped the export of cotton.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Why do you bother about the farmers? They will get it.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The farmer is getting plenty of it. Only the mill-owner is folding it up and you are supporting him.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: No. That is an unfortunate part. Yesterday I categorically state....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding. What can I do? If he is yielding, then you can get up and speak. Why don't you listen to him? No running commentary.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: There is no question of misleading the House. I stand by anything that I say. (Interruptions) We have lot of sectors about which I will not go. Lots of objections were taken. Shri Zainul Basher also said something. Something was said about the rebate scheme, there is a lot of leakage and so on. We are reviewing the rebate scheme; not even the rebate scheme but all the schemes that go to benefit the handloom weavers. We are reviewing that. We have set up a study group on this. We have asked an Anand Institute of Rural Technology to carry on the study on that; and when its results come, we will review whether the rebate should be given or some other financial assistance should be given so that handloom weavers benefit.

About the Janata cloth, about its poor quality and the low return, this is meant for weavers of very poor skill; this is not meant to replace the normal working of looms. It is

not compulsory for any one to accept it; it is a choice before them. If they can get high quality because of the skill and other things, and marketing also, they are welcome to do so. But there are some weavers, we have found, who cannot compete with high skill weavers; and they have to be sustained somehow. So, for that sector of weavers, this is a provision we have made. This cloth is very easy to make. It is not very satisfactory, as you, yourself, have mentioned; it is not very lasting, The look is not as good as you wish. But then, it is meant for all not very high skilled people, who can very easily do it, otherwise it would have just gone out of the market. they would have no employment, but for the scheme. What will happen to them? So, this scheme has this particular aim. And we are trying to see that it works.

One more thing, for handlooms and handicrafts. For the first time we have evolved a scheme for drought relief, handloom weavers and artisans. Our country has been going through a serious drought, and we have formulated a scheme in handloom, for example, 2.6 lakh weavers would work for 150 days, that is 39 million days as a part of the drought relief operations. We are in touch with the various State Government and co-operative organisations and handloom corporations as to how this can be made use of. We do not want to compel those skilled people to go in for ordinary works like ordinary canal digging and road making. We want to make use of their skill and this is a scheme which we have evolved for artisans and handloom people.

Now, jute is another sector which is of vital important to our national economy.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: NTC mills you have not mentioned.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Jute is more important than that. I thought you know about it. (*Interruptions*) Try to know about

jute also. Have some sympathy for jute growers, not just for organised labour.

SHRI MURLIDEORA (Bombay South): He has no sympathy for organised labour also.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Jute is very important. (*Interruptions*)

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Now the workers will throw you out. about 125 NTC mills you have not mentioned, you have not done anything. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The sorry fact is that some leaders have become frontmen for mill owners, that is the whole trouble. Mr. Samant, you never talk about growers, you never talk about jute, you never talk about artisans, you never talk about handloom weavers. (*Interruptions*) They are frontmen for mill owners. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat, Dr, Samant. Why do you get up like that? I do not want a running commentary. I have never asked you to get up. Please listen to me. I have not asked you. (*Interruptions*)

DR. DATTA SAMANT: About NTC mills I am asking.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why do you get up like that and interrupt him? Let him complete. He is not yielding.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: You are killing the workers and engaging them in other activities. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Samant, if you go on like this I have to say that nothing is going on record. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: When they talk of mills, I see that some of our

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labour leaders have become frontmen for mill owners.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: What about the RMMS leaders....(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have been repeatedly telling you. You do not listen to me. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: And I wonder why the hon. Member is protesting against their plight.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please continue.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Jute is a very important matter. The Prime Minister is specially interested in this. When he announced a package in Calcutta, we are committed to that and we are working on that basis. Rs.150 crores is for modernisation and Rs. 100 crores for a special Jute Development Fund.

A point has been raised that we are not disbursing funds quickly, for modernising growth, or that the expenditure from the fund is slow, or that the disbursal is slow. We do not want to be reckless in distributing money to the mill owners. We want that this money should really make them viable and make them work. We are strict about the proposals that come, we do not want to be in a situation where we give money freely and after a few months they are again on the streets and come and ask for money. We will not squander this money. We have a group of experts who go into the viability, and some financial institutions are involved. If they are sick and if they are viable they are given funds out of this scheme.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Has any progress been made in this regard?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Progress has been made; it is slow, I admit. As I said, unless it is a viable organisation we will not give that money

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: What about the development fund?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I am coming to that. This Rs. 100 crores special Development fund is really a special scheme. Rs. 25 crores, that is 25 per cent, has been earmarked for agriculture, which again is not the concern of the Ministry of Textiles. For no other sector has the Textile Ministry given money, for agriculture, or Cooperation except for jute, because we find that not much was being done in this respect. The West Bengal Government, I am sorry to say, over the years have neglected the jute cultivator. They have no agricultural development scheme for jute. They have not strengthened their cooperatives for assisting the jute cultivators. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: They are already there. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Even now, the jute seeds are produced in Maharashtra and not in West Bengal. They have not even created infrastructure for supplying the good seeds, which is a basic input for agriculture. They have not done anything in this respect. Therefore, the Central Government has to step in and give money for agriculture, which is a state subject, and for cooperatives, which is again a state subject. We have given money to the Ministry of agriculture, Government of India also and this money is being used in a very systematic way. I am glad to say that it has made a good start. Apart from this, one of the ideas mentioned, was diversification. (*Interruptions*)

Some figures have been mentioned by hon. Members. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pratap, why don't you listen to the reply? I cannot allow you. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The State Government is slow in acting. That is the problem. They have to take it. Money is with the Ministry of Agriculture. *(Interruptions)* I will again repeat it Madam. It is because of the tardiness of the West Bengal Government, money is not disbursed properly or at a faster rate. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: To whom, they have given the money?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): Money given to whom? *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat. He is replying. Why don't you hear him properly? Mr. Samant, I do not like it. Mr. Basudeb Acharia, I am on my legs. Don't you listen to me? Please listen to me. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: One at a time please, so that I can reply. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am on my legs. You hear him properly. He is replying to you. Mr. Datta Samant, I do not like your running commentary. Please resume your seat. I am repeating it again and again.

(Interruptions)

DR. DATTA SAMANT: He is misleading the House. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The State Government is not to be blamed. He has given money to Mr. Bhajan Lal. For the slow

progress, he is to be blamed. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him reply. Please resume your seat. Mr. Samant, you are unnecessarily getting up and interrupting him. I have been repeating again and again, not to interrupt him. You do not want to hear him. You should hear him properly.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Madam, I am not misleading the House. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Roypradhan, Please resume your seat. Why do you interrupt him? This is not good. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing goes on record.

*(Interruptions)***

[Dr. Datta Samant Then Left the House]

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Twenty five per cent, as I said, is reserved for agriculture. The State Governments have to make schemes for cooperation as well as for this, which are vetted by the Ministry of Agriculture, and the money is released by us. So, now the schemes have come and we have released the first instalment, and if they can absorb more through the administrative mechanism of agricultural extension and other things, we are prepared to give as much as possible, within these Rs. 25 crores. So, this is what I say. This is a very special scheme made only for jute. This shows our concern for the jute growers.

Now I come to sericulture, about which

** Not recorded.

[Sh. Ram Niwas Mirdha] also hon. Members Digvijay Singh and others mentioned. Sericulture is also a very important sector. No one can know better than you and other Members who come from Karnataka...*(Interruptions)*. Forty three thousand villages in the country are producing silk, providing employment to over five million people, most of whom are from backward areas and from weaker sections of the society, like tribals. This what the sericulture does. So, we are committed to promote this as much as possible.

I will come down to Jammu and Kashmir right now about this.. *(Interruptions)*. In Jammu and Kashmir they use lot of silk mostly for carpets and also for other things. But the production of silk is very little. I am personally in touch with the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir suggesting certain changes in the policy so that special efforts could be made for its development. Mulberry, as he says, is grown there. Why? because it is such a rich and vibrant countryside. If they cannot grow mulberry, who else can grow it? So the chief Minister has agreed to certain policy changes and we want to give a big thrust to increasing the production of silk in Jammu and Kashmir and also in other areas.

Production of silk in our country is rising steadily and at present we are producing 9,420 tonnes, out of which 5,00 tonnes is the mulberry variety and the rest is of other varieties. Eighty to ninety per cent of this 8,500 tonnes of mulberry variety comes from Karnataka. That is how they have done, And this is one of the reasons why our hon. friend wanted that we should have another silk office in North India. Well, Southern States—not Karnataka, I am sorry to say—account for eighty to ninety per cent of mulberry production, but the Northern States, I am sorry to say, have not taken it up seriously...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Except West Bengal.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: To some extent. We have special schemes for West Bengal also in this respect the Malda intensive Development Scheme and other schemes also. Take U.P. for example. It consumes more than two thousand tonnes in just Banaras and they produce only 23 tonnes in the whole State. We have been after them. I personally went twice to Lucknow, met the Chief Minister and requested him to please designate some Director of silk, to whom we can talk, who can at least make a scheme and send it to us for projection to World bank or for our own financing. After all, we have succeeded. Some body is in position. But the scheme is yet to come. So, we are with them. This is just one typical way. In Rajasthan Mr. Virdhi Chander Jain might be interested to know—we have started a scheme in tribal areas of Banswara and other places. Universities are also involved, the voluntary organisation of Vidyapeeth is also involved. So, every assistance is being taken to see that this is developed and every thing goes on in a proper way. We have a big World Bank scheme and we will see that every-thing is done to promote this. Productivity is also increasing gradually.

Central silk Board is actually a statutory body entrusted with the responsibility of research and development and some extension work. they have research organisations in Dehradun and in other parts of the country which help them. But basically, unless the state Government are geared to take assistance from the Central silk Board, having a separate office in the Northern Zone or removing 'X' or displacing 'Y' would not help. So, I would urge upon the hon. Members to take up with their respective State Governments this very valid scheme. Almost any area can grow mulberry. All over the forests can grow a certain type of silk.

The tribals can do it. Poorest of the poor are employed in it. It is a very fine area where employment can be given. I am sure this will catch on and on and the hon. Members would assist us in that. Here also, the problem arises between the silk growers and the silk weavers, whether they are of power-looms or of handlooms. Prices went up pretty high, again because of scarcity. The import of 2000 tonnes every year from China and other sources is done. But this year, the supply from china has not been as much as before. We are in touch with them and we have authorised import of one hundred tonnes, not through the intermediaries—it is a centralised one—but through the Central Silk Board. It has been mentioned that only through the private people the import is done. It is not going to be through private people. 24 tonnes have already arrived. We are in touch with the Chinese Government to release more of it and as a result of it—a small import of it prices have already started coming down. We do not want to depress the prices. It is not our aim at all. But they should be reasonable so that the producers get something and handloom people are also benefited to some extent. It was mentioned that the Central Silk Board is making profit. it is not correct.

SHRI JAINUL BASHER: The Central Silk Board is charging Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per kg.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: It is not correct, Sir. I am saying that they have been asked to charge on no cost basis plus some charges for storage, etc. They are not making even a pie out of it as profit.

AN HON. MEMBER: The price should not be at par with the market price.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: You can sit with us and see at what price we have imported it and what are the costs that we have put on this and then tell us whether it is

reasonable or not. It is still better than the local prices. But if the local prices start falling, we cannot keep the differential much high because we have to pay certain money for importing that. So, they are very much conscious of this and we will see that it also goes through. Before I end, I will say something about the handicrafts.

Sir, Mr. Soz mentioned about carpet and other things. That is another area of our traditional crafts which give employment to a very large number of people. Our calculation is that 34 lakh people get employment in the handicrafts and the total-turn over is Rs. 5900 crores. Again, poor backward people and minorities are benefited. We want that this sector should be strengthened. Now, Sir we have drought relief scheme for handicraft artisans. About the training programme, there are a large number of carpet training centres in Kashmir. Actually, they have much more than what they need. in marketing we give them assistance; In export we give assistance in designing and technical development, we also give them assistance. So, all these programmes are there.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: What about clearing and marketing ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: For marketing also we give it to the state corporation for renovation of emporia, for market promotion, publicity abroad and all sorts of things. If the hon. Member takes more interest in this rather than neglecting it, it will definitely be helpful. Mr. Viridhi Chander Jain knows about it that in the heart of the deserts in Barmer and Jaisalmer, they have started carpet training centres and it has caught so well that it gives employment to a lot of people and this is a very good employment oriented sector and skills of the people could be made use of. So, Sir, I would again thank the hon. Members for taking part in this debate, giving us the benefit of their advice and I assure them that whatever they have

[Sh. Ram Niwas Mirdha]
said will receive the most earnest consideration.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: After the enactment of the Act for compulsory use of jute materials, I would like to know whether there is any increase in the use of jute packages or jute bags by the organisations for which the law was meant.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, Mr. Amar Roypradhan also asked about this point. He asked: what about the reservation order? This order was passed that for foodgrains materials, 100% packaging should be in jute bags, for cement, it should be 75% and for fertiliser, it should be 50%. But there have been some difficulties in imposing this rule. The Fertiliser Corporation of India had mentioned to me when I personally discussed with their executives. They said that they had some previous stocks. Now, they are catching upon this and they have assured us that the percentage would be achieved by them at the earliest possible time. We are monitoring it unit by unit. We are making the users and others in various parts of the country to follow this rule and we are determined to see that this reservation order is fully implemented to the benefit of the jute growers.

Another thing is that in some context, there were cases all over and we requested the Supreme Court again to intervene and

get them at one place so that they could dispose of them early and that is being done. We are pursuing it very seriously. The best legal advice that is available to us is being used for getting relief from the Supreme Court and I am sure that it will be implemented in a most serious manner.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Banatwalla has moved cut motions 1 to 5. So I shall now put the cut motions to the vote of the House.

Cut Motion Nos. 1 to 5 and Negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the Demand for Grant relating to the ministry of Textiles to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1989, in respect of the head of Demand entered in the second column thereof against Demand No 72 relating to the Ministry of Textiles."

The motion was adopted.

Demand for grant, 1988-89 in respect of the Ministry of Textiles voted by Lok Sabha.

No. of demand	Name of demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 8th March 1988		Amount of Demand for Grant	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
72	Ministry of Textiles	87,26,00,000	47,95,00,000	436,28,00,000	239,76,00,000

15.41 hrs.

TAMIL NADU STATE LEGISLATURE
(DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL,

TAMIL NADU AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES
(APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL OFFI-
CERS) AMENDMENT BILL

AND

TAMIL NADU COOPERATIVE SOCIE-
TIES (APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL
OFFICERS) AMENDMENT BILL

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will go to the next items i.e. items No.9 and 10. Shri Buta Singh.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(S.BUTA SINGH): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Tamil Nadu to make laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Madam Chairman, the House is aware that the proclamation dated 30th January, 1988 made by the President under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu, *inter alia* provides that the power of the State Legislature shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament.

15.42 hrs.

[SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM *in the Chair*]

Under article 357(1) (a) of the Constitution, it is permissible for Parliament to confer on the President the power of the

Legislature of the State to make laws and to authorise him to delegate, subject to such conditions as he may think fit to impose, the power so conferred to any other authority specified by him in that behalf. The Bill, therefore, seeks to confer on the President the power of the State Legislature to make laws in respect of the State. It has been the normal practice to undertake such legislation in relation to the State under the President's rule and the Present Bill is on the usual lines. Provision has been made in the Bill for the constitution of a Consultative Committee, consisting of 60 Members of Parliament (40 Members from Lok Sabha and 20 Members from Rajya Sabha) in this regard. Provision has also been made to empower Parliament to direct modification in the laws made by the President, if considered necessary. The Bill was passed by the Rajya Sabha on 29th March, 1988.

I request the hon. House to approve the legislation proposal before it.

MR. CHAIRMAN :Shri Bhajan Lal

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI BHAJAN LAL): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Service Cooperative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1986, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Tamil Nadu Cooperative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1976, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

These are two small Bills and I would like to

[Shri Bhajan Lal]

draw your attention towards the motive behind these Bills. You are aware that there is President's rule in Tamil Nadu, therefore, these Bills could not be introduced in the State Legislature. The period of the first Bill has already expired on 27th March, 1988, and we want to extend it for another 6 months so that the elections may be held there during this period.

The same is the case with the second Bill, where even after passing of 11 years and 10 months no election has been held. We also want to extend the period of this Bill for another 6 months so that we may hold the elections during this period and run the democratic system properly and smoothly.

So, this is the purpose of introducing these Bills. I, therefore, request the House to extend the period of these Bills for another 6 months so that the elections may be completed there during this period.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motions moved:

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Tamil Nadu to make laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

"That the Bill further to amend the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Service Cooperative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1986 as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

"That the Bill further to amend the Tamil Nadu Cooperative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1976 as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into

consideration."

[Translation]

*SHRI S. THANGARAJU (Perambalur)
Mr. Chairman, Sir, my first amendment relates to the Committee of Parliament you propose to constitute.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not amendment. You speak on the motion for consideration. Amendments come later.

[Translation]

*SHRI S. THANGARAJU: You are conferring powers on the President because there is no State Legislature. You are giving him blanket powers. On the other hand, you also propose that the President shall consult the Committee of Parliament whenever he considers it practicable. My amendment proposes that the consultation should be compulsory.

(English)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Thangaraju, you speak on the Bill, not on the amendments. Amendments come at a later stage. You speak on the Bill.

[Translation]

*SHRI S. THANGARAJU: Yes, I am speaking on the Bill.

My second and third amendments relate to the composition of the Committee. As I had already stated there is no legislature in the State. There are no elected members in the Assembly. However, members of Parliament elected from the State of Tamil Nadu

are here. The voice of the people is supreme law. People are supreme law makers through their representatives in the legislatures. Therefore, while constituting the committee you must necessarily include all the members of Parliament from Tamil Nadu in the Committee. You must also include the members of Parliament belonging to other States who are interested in the development of the State.

Let me on this occasion request the Govt. to make arrangements for early elections in the State, paving way for the installation of a popular Govt. Only an elected Govt. will deliver the goods. Only it can help democracy thrive in the State. More and more powers should not be vested in the President. Such an exercise is not democratic. I once again request that elections to the State Assembly must be conducted at an early date.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): Sir, I want to emphasise only one point. In a democracy, it is unfortunate that the President's rule is imposed on a State and the legislature is dissolved there and you are taking upon yourself the power to make laws which is the duty of the State Government there and their elected representatives. I am not going into the details of how things developed in Tamil Nadu but the real question that is now coming in the minds of all the people who love democracy and, particularly the people of Tamil Nadu, is how you are going to initiate a process that will quickly culminate in the holding of elections for the legislature there. That is very important. We want to see that the elections there are not delayed. Very soon, the elected representatives should be assigned with the task of running the State Government and not to run the Government there from the Centre as what you are doing now. The very motive, I must call, is not a fair motive. What

you are doing now is that you are trying to use this President's Rule to enhance the prospects of your party, as opposed to the possibilities of others who can naturally come back to power. This creates grave apprehensions in the minds of the people that by adopting different methods—maybe by dubious methods - unless you see that you have a fair chance to win you may not be willing to initiate the process for elections. Now, one thing the Central Government must understand is that anything may happen. Anything may be done by different Groups of AIADMK or others. But the people of Tamil Nadu are democracy-loving people. They are awaiting that date as to when they would be again entitled to cast their votes for electing a popular Government. That should be done without any delay and here I want a categorical reply from the Home Minister. What action you are taking in that regard for holding of elections? There may be so many paraphernalia that has to be undertaken before announcement of the elections. Have these things been properly taken up?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Including astrology.

S.BUTA SINGH: Even a Marxist believes in astrology. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I do not. I know you believe in that. I am reminding you of that. (Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: I am not going into the tit-bits of the Bill that has come before this House. But I only want a very categorical assurance from the hon. Minister that the announcement of the elections will not be delayed and installation of a popular Government will be done very soon.

With these words I oppose this Bill.
Thank you, very much,

S.BUTA SINGH: Are you supporting the Bill?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY:
Opposing the Bill.

S.BUTA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as you know, the measure that has been introduced and passed by the other House is very simple and enabling. In the past also...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Everything is enabling. Even, Emergency law is enabling. (*Interruptions*)

S.BUTA SINGH: The Government is very keen that elections should be held as soon as possible. The process is on. The revision of electoral rolls is at an advanced stage. The process has already started, as a matter of fact physically on the grounds...

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY:
Physically?

S.BUTA SINGH: That, you have to activate... (*Interruptions*)

We have already taken up with the Election Commission and the Chief Election Commissioner has informed that a programme for intensive revision of electoral rolls has been drawn up. He has also informed that the electoral rolls are expected to be published in the month of May and that exercise is monitored so as to be possible to hold elections by the end of June 1988. This is how, tentatively, the process is being set in motion. Definitely, the Governor will consult all the political parties there before holding an election. Consensus will be arrived at. It is a normal thing. But this Bill itself is a democratic Bill. It is not all that rigid. The President has been empowered to pass the legislation and within 30 days this House and the other House are competent to either suggest modifications or adopt them or even

to cancel them. So, this is, as a matter of fact, to bring all those measures within the jurisdiction of this august House. It is a democratic step. It should have been welcomed by my friend, who happens to belong to a progressive party. I can assure him that we are not at all interested in promoting the chances of our party through the Governor's rule. Our party is the very popular one among the masses of this country.

And the people of this country have proved that the Congress Party is the only party which holds the units of this country. Therefore, it is wrong to say that we are trying to promote our political interest through the Governor. Governor is a man of integrity in Tamil Nadu. He is one of our most eminent administrators. Therefore. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY:
Why a particular emphasis on Tamil Nadu Governor?

S.BUTA SINGH: Why not. We are proud of such an eminent citizen who are serving our great nation.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY:
Every Governor should be a man of integrity. (*Interruptions*)

S.BUTA SINGH: I tell you under the Constitution, Governor has to do his functions. Nobody can interfere. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY:
Whatever the Sarkaria Commission has said that you have not followed. That is why, you have been compelled to say that. (*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: Sarkaria Commission's Report is bound to come to this House. We will hear your valuable opinion on that. We will stand benefited from the contribution of the Marxist Party when the

Commission's Report comes to this House.

I am afraid the Hon. Member Shri Thangaraju has already spoken on his amendment. His amendment is too rigid. He should have more faith in the people of India. We are proud of people of Tamil Nadu. But he should be proud of the rest of the country also. You should have some faith in the people of India as you have allegiance on the people of Tamil Nadu. They are Indians first. Therefore, his amendment is too rigid. We have made it possible in this august House that Members from Tamil Nadu plus, if there is a shortage and the Hon. Speaker wants to nominate other Members from other States on the Consultative Committee of Tamil Nadu, there should not be any objection. Let it not be that rigid. I think, I have already replied to the amendment of my friend Mr. Thangaraju and I hope. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Meeting of the Committee never takes place.

S. BUTA SINGH: It will. Let it be constituted first. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Regarding Punjab, you constituted Committee but it never met. I am a member of that Committee. It never met. (*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: Saifuddin Sahib, first let this Committee come into being. I am seeking permission of this House to constitute this Committee. Let it be constituted. We will hold the meeting. We will take you to Madras and serve you idly, dosa and every niceties. Therefore, as soon as this Committee is constituted, in case it is necessary, we will hold an immediate meeting. Therefore, Members will get full opportunity to participate on various measures that the Governor or the President may like to initiate for the betterment of the people of Tamil Nadu. With these few words, I request the House to

approve this Bill unanimously since it is a measure which will benefit the people of Tamil Nadu.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Motion to the Vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Tamil Nadu to make laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up clause by clause consideration.

There are no amendments to clause 2..

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

Clause 3

Conferment on the President of the Power of the State Legislative making Laws

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up Clause 3.

SHRI S. THANGARAJU (Perambur) : I beg to move:

Page 2, line 2,-

Omit "whenever he considers it practicable to do so," (1)

Page 2, lines 3 to 5,-

[Sh. S. Thangaraju]

for "consisting of forty members of the House of the People nominated by the Speaker and twenty members of the Council of the States nominated by the Chairman".

Substitute -

"Consisting of such number of members of both Houses of Parliament nominated by the Speaker or the Chairman, as the case may be" (2)

Page 2,-

after line 5, insert-

"Provided further that all the members from the State of Tamil Nadu elected or nominated, as the case may be, to both Houses of Parliament shall necessarily be represented in the Committee so constituted."(3)

Under the Bill, it is found that whenever the President considers it practicable to do so, he can consult any committee that it is not advisable. The committee should be consulted everywhere then and there to make any legislature in respect of Tamil Nadu. This amendment may kindly be adopted.

My second and third amendments provide that a Committee should be constructive one. It can discharge its duties properly if the representation of all Tamil Nadu Lok Sabha MPs as well as Rajya Sabha MPs is there in that Committee. There is no limitation. There should be no limitation. Forty Members from Lok Sabha and twenty Members from Rajya Sabha limitation should also be avoided and this amendment should also be taken into account.

16.00 hrs.

S. BUTA SINGH: I have already replied

to the contentions made in these amendments. I told that they are only rigidly put provisions and we are quite liberal. We have left options open. Members of this august House belonging to other States should also be associated with these consultative committees. I am afraid it is not possible for me to accommodate the Hon.Member. He should also see reason why the Members belonging to other States could not be associated with the consultative committee on Tamil Nadu. Therefore, I request him to withdraw the amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does the Hon.Member withdraw his amendments?

SHRI S.THANGARAJU: No Sir. I stick to my amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the amendments moved by Shri S. Thangaraju to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 1 to 3 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting formula and the long title stand of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill

S. BUTA SINGH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Chairman Sir, I know that our terrorised Home Minister - he says that he is terrorised because about Punjab he is totally terrorised, he cannot do anything there—has not spoken a word as to why the President's Act will be passed. He has not touched it at all. I know, Constitution provides for conferring power on the President to pass laws avoiding the legislature. Now, the State legislature is not there. They have gulped it down. So far as the Parliament is concerned, he wants to by-pass it. Now what they want to do is to have executive legislation. Like passing an ordinance, an executive legislation will be there.

Therefore, Sardar Buta Singh will now draft the laws - if he can at all do it himself - and then that will be passed. The President will sign and that becomes the law so far as Tamil Nadu is concerned. There is no question of even that advisory committee or consultative committee being given an opportunity - they may be given an opportunity or may not be given an opportunity to consider the Bill.

Kindly see sub-section (3) of Clause 3. It says:

"Every Act enacted by the President under sub-section (2) shall, as soon as may be after enactment, be laid before each House of Parliament."

It is a very enigmatic expression "as soon as may be after enactment". How soon it will be after that, nobody knows.

We have a very long session which shall be sitting upto middle of May. If there is any such law which is so urgent and which is required to be passed for Tamil Nadu or any

new law is to be enacted, why can't they come before the House, satisfy the Parliament and then have it enacted?

Now, after enactment what is given? Within 30 days either House of the Parliament may pass a resolution regarding that law. If such a resolution is moved then the House has to devote time for that purpose. Therefore, I cannot understand why this avoiding the Parliament for the purpose of passing laws even for Tamil Nadu.

Sir, I am against the principle of executive legislation. As he himself said this is an enabling provision. It was not obligatory on the part of Government to come with this Bill. They could have avoided it altogether but they want to avoid any discussion, any comment and any criticism in Parliament. Executive legislation should be taken recourse to when there is no way out. If you see Article 120 (0) which confers power of passing an Ordinance it says when it is absolutely necessary and the President has to be satisfied about immediate necessity of enacting a law when the Parliament is not in Session. Then you can promulgate an Ordinance. When the House is in Session and will be in Session for another month and a half what is the necessity of circumventing the Parliament. On principle this is wrong. When according to him by the end of June elections would be held then why are you taking this power of the House when the House is sitting till May? If you have contemplated any law then bring it here. Let us see whether we filibuster it or not.

Sir, no word has been spoken about the necessity of arming themselves with the power of executive legislation. Therefore, on principle it should not be adopted and the hon. Minister at least - though on a rare occasion - should show some respect for democratic principles in this country.

S. BUTA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I

[S. Buta Singh]

cannot match in eloquence with my hon'ble friend, Shri Somnath Chatterjee. He is capable of building the arguments in the air and destroying the same by himself. There is no necessity of this filibuster here in this House. I think the hon. Member himself knows pretty well that this is permissible under the Constitution. Nothing extra-Constitutional is being taken. Therefore, the hon. Member should not have laboured so hard. I thought he would reserve his energy for more difficult Constitutional tasks that he has to perform in this august House. The hon. Member also says why we are coming to the House for this legislation as if we are trying to steal away the powers of this House for some ulterior motive. It is far from being true. As you know the hon'ble House itself has a busy schedule and we do not want to burden this House for things which could ordinarily be taken care of. Now my colleague Shri Bhajan Lal will be coming before this House with ordinary Cooperative Societies Acts. Two of them will be passed now. Similarly, the State Government has mentioned many other measures in which they will require the legislative powers in day-to-day functioning.

SHRI C MADHAV REDDI(Adilabad): Why do you want us to pass this Bill when we have given the powers to the President?

S.BUTA SINGH: I am sorry your friend should have been satisfied. I am faced with an Opposition which says you should do something and the other says why are you doing it. (*Interruptions*).

The hon. Member must know that it is the State administration which has to create situation, to give us the utility, what are the things that they require. As soon as the things are known, we will come to this august House. Therefore, I can't think out that till the end of the President's Rule, what will happen. It is for the State administration to advise us. These are the things that they

may require during this period. Up to May, this august House is sitting. After that, from May to the end of June, if everything goes well, there will be at least one month, where will we go? That's precisely why we are seeking this power under the Constitution so that we could do the things.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the hon. Minister give a commitment that after the end of May, he will not pass any President's Act?

S.BUTA SINGH: How can I bind myself? The situation might arise in the State. It is running affair.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Till the middle of May, you can come to the House.

S.BUTA SINGH: Yes, as my colleague is just now coming.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: For future laws.

S.BUTA SINGH: As soon as something comes, naturally at the first opportunity, we will come before this august House. Also, in this very Bill, it is provided that within 30 days of enactment, this House has the authority to go over it. They can reject it. They can modify it. They can improve it. There is nothing extra-constitutional or beyond the scope of the Constitution that I am trying to seek for the President in Tamil Nadu. It is perfectly in order. If the hon. Member wants me, I can read the instances in his own State. Twice in '70 and '71 ...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I never used the word 'unconstitutional'. I said you are trying to take a recourse to executive legislation. So long as this House is sitting, why should you take that? That's what I am saying.

S. BUTA SINGH: Perfectly provided for in the Constitution.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Everything is provided. Emergency is provided. (Interruptions).

S. BUTA SINGH: Why are you creating this innocuous thing with the emergency? You are always concerned... (Interruptions) That's why I said, he should reserve his energy for certain serious things. These are normal. The average State, average province will need such powers. That's why he should not be abnormal today at least.

In view of the otherwise busy schedule of this august House, it may not be possible for Parliament to deal with various legislative measures that may be necessary in respect of the State of Tamil Nadu. There may be particular difficulty if a situation arises which may call for emergent legislation. Also, the need for legislation may be necessary when parliament is not in session.

These are the contingencies for which we are trying to seek the power from this august House. I can assure the hon. Member that the State administration will use these measures for the purposes precisely mentioned.

Also, the hon. Member said. before enacting what are you doing?

The Bill provides that before enacting any law for the State of Tamil Nadu, the President shall, whenever he considers it practicable to do so, consult the Committee constituted for the purpose, which will be a Committee of this august House.

Similarly after enactment, Clause 3 of the proposed Bill makes provision for Parliamentary control over the legislation enacted by the President. Either House of the Parliament may, by resolution passed within 30

days from the date on which an Act enacted by the President (in the exercise of his delegated powers) is placed before it, direct that modifications may be made in the Act. If the modifications are agreed to by the other House also, they shall be given effect to by the President by enacting an Amendment Act. It will thus be seen that the delegation to the President will not be absolute and that the essence of Parliamentary control will still be there, even after this Bill has been passed.

This is the extent to which we go. We are more democratic than, you think, you are. Therefore, I think the hon. Member has shown his constitutional capacity which is established. We don't deny that you are a constitutional expert.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: No, no, I am not an expert.

S. BUTA SINGH: Therefore, in the national interest and in the interest of Tamil Nadu people, I think, the hon. Member will agree with me and pass the Bill unanimously.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up the next bill. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Service Cooperative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1986, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the

The motion was adopted.

Bill. The question is:

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the
Bill."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

The motion was adopted.

"That Clause 1, Enacting Formula and
the Long Title stand part of the Bill".

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the
Bill.*

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

*Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the
Long Title were added to the Bill.*

"The Clause 1, Enacting Formula and
the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: I beg to move:

The motion was adopted.

"That the bill be passed."

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the
long Title were added to the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

" That the Bill be passed."

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: I beg to move:

The motion was adopted.

"That the bill be passed."

16.18 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1988-89—
CONTD

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

Ministry of Energy

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is :

[English]

That the Bill further to amend the Tamil
Nadu Cooperative Societies (Appoint-
ment of Special Officers) Act, 1976, as
passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into
consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up
discussion and voting on Demands Nos.
19—21 relating to the Ministry of Energy for
which six hours have been allotted.

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now
take up Clause-by -Clause consideration of
the Bill. The question is:

Hon. Members present in the House
whose out motions to the Demands for
Grants have been circulated may, if they
desire to move their cut motions, send slips
to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the
serial numbers of the cut motions they would
like to move. Those cut motions only will be
treated as moved.

"The Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account

and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1989, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 19, 20, 21 relating to the Ministry of Energy."

Demands for Grants, 1988-89 In respect of the Ministry of Energy submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 18th March, 1988		Amount of Demand for Grant Submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
1	2	3		4	
19.	Department of Coal	22,29,00,000	255,67,00,000	116,71,00,000	1278,33,00,000
20.	Department of Power	56,41,00,000	243,49,00,000	282,04,00,000	1217,45,00,000
21.	Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	16,11,00,000	42,00,000	86,87,00,000	2,08,00,000

MR CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Thomas.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: (Mavelikara): The most important thing in the development of the nation is to consolidate all resources for mobilising energy. The average per capita use of energy by an Indian citizen is far below the international average.

While a citizen in European countries consumes about 8000 units of electricity, in USSR, he uses 6000 units, in America, it is 7000 units, in Japan, he consumes 7000 an odd units, our per head consumption seems to be 167 units or so. This shows that the use

of energy be 167 units or so. This shows that the use of energy by an average Indian citizen is far below the international level. To what extent, energy is available, by and large, to a common man is the criterion for development.

India, being a developing nation, must give a high priority to the generation of energy by making available suitable resources.

I am happy to point out that in the Central sector, the National Thermal Power Corporation has created an impact in the field of generation of energy. I am told that they have exceeded their planned target. Also, it is working as a very viable unit and it

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is in a position to compete with the energy producing agencies in the modern developed nations. However, the condition of our State Electricity Boards of our country is very very bad. I am told that the accrued losses of energy of all the State Electricity Boards would amount to Rs.1500 crores, whereas the National Thermal Power Corporation has shown a good profit and has paid dividend and are progressing well on these lines. It is a very good situation as far as the thermal energy is concerned.

I am told that based on the latest technology, there is possibility of generating cheaper electricity by interaction of the technology of thermal power generation and hydel power generation. However, I find that for that there is no provision in your proposals. We have not done any experiment on that basis. I am told that if the technology for generating hydel as well as thermal power are joined together, the cost of production can be much less. The hydel energy can be produced at a cheaper cost of production, because the raw material is readily available, and that is water. With the use of water, if you produce energy, it is cheaper. The cost will be much more in the case of coal or nuclear projects. Therefore, if the technology of generating hydel electricity and thermal electricity can be mixed together, the electricity can be produced much cheaper than the present rate.

In this context, I would bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that Kerala is a place where there is plenty of water. I am told that from Kerala a lot of water flows to the Arabian Sea, because it is not properly utilised. The possibility of utilizing this water for generation of electricity must be considered seriously.

The earlier Plans were not thought of or prepared keeping an eye on the future and the people wanted existence for the time being; hand to mouth existence was the philosophy of the planners of energy generation hitherto and that is why we are suffering now. A clear example of that is Kerala. There is a raw material available for hydel

projects. The water could have been better utilized, but it has not been done. For the last ten years, there has not been put up even a single unit in Kerala by the State Electricity Board for whatever reasons. The last unit for generation of electricity was put up in Kerala in 1979. If from 1979 to 1988 not a single unit for generation of electricity is planned or commissioned in Kerala, what would be the future? I am only pointing out and giving an example of Kerala to show how our planners and bureaucrats and our Government failed in thinking on right lines to take care of the future. They thought that if they do something, they can get applause or they can get votes or things like that. They may have fallen to that prey and as a result of that the country is facing problems now. There is no targeted plan for the production of energy. I would like to say that if the raw materials like water or the thermal power is given then the electricity can be produced at a lesser cost. My complaint is, why have you left it over to the State Electricity Board? It ought to have been a Central sector scheme. Today morning I heard the Hon. Minister's reply during the Question-Hour in response to a query from an M.P. from the West Bengal. The Minister was telling to the M.P. that if the West Bengal Government is prepared to take the project as the Central project and give Rs.400 crores then with this Rs.400 crores plus the Central money, the energy can be produced and in this way the requirements of the State can be fulfilled. I think this is a very good scheme.

Now, what is happening? The State Electricity Board has incurred Rs.1500 crores loss. In the Central sector no doubt achievements are there but there is no correlation in monitoring. I am told that 80 per cent of the electricity is generated by the State Electricity Board. Most of the State Electricity Boards have become white elephants. They plan in line or in accordance with the situations which were in existence some 20 or 25 years back. Therefore, I would suggest that this should be taken up in a national perspective and all the available resources should be utilised for the purposes of energy generation. I would like to submit that priority should be given to it and

there is no doubt that you are doing something in that direction. We are very happy that whenever you get time in the House, you have always tried to appraise the House with your points of view. And, of course, we have supported your view point. But I am not one with you when you said about the privatisation.

Today during the Question-Hour you talked about the privatisation of the sector. But you have assured us that the privatisation or the profit making by the private individuals will not be permitted. If that is so, well and good but for that parameters will have to be decided. If the private people are permitted to exploit the natural resources and the national wealth for their private gains, it is natural that everything will succumb to them. Therefore, the efforts should be made in such a manner that they should be used for the development of the nation. Of course, it is welcomed by all. Therefore, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister as to what are the parameters and the extent to which you propose the involvement of the private individuals in the energy generation. Energy generation is a national subject, and it cannot be given to the private sector unless it is for a captive purpose.

The factories which are being run by the private individuals depend for their energy requirements on the electricity generated with the help of money collected by way of tax and for this they are paying less than that of the cost of production. As a step towards the industrial development, the Government has taken the responsibility to give power and electricity. So, naturally when you are giving them power, they make profits at the cost of national wealth. This has to be streamlined and planned in such a way that the profits earned by exploiting the nation's wealth and means should be channelised for the welfare of the society. If we look at it from that angle, we find that common man is getting only 167 units of electricity. There are very many villages where there is no electricity and they still depend for it on the old methods. The villages in Bihar or in Orissa or for that matter the villages in the backward

States of the country are not having electricity. There should be an earnest effort to see that the electricity is supplied in all the rural areas. I am proud to say that even with the limited resources, in Kerala we have a programme to electrify all the villages there. I am sure that we can do it. But now, the position is that there is no sufficient amount of electricity which can cater the needs of the people.

Industrial development in Kerala is really in great difficulty, because of non-availability of power. The State of Kerala is becoming more and more dependent on a salary-based economic structure. From the structure of the economy as such in the State, we find that most of the people in Kerala go in for a salaried job as stenographers, clerks, teachers or nurses either in the State itself, or here in Delhi or even elsewhere and outside the country too. The point that I am trying to stress is that industrial culture could not be built up in the State. May be to some extent the aptitude of the people to go in for salaried jobs has developed certain culture which is not conducive to industrial development. Therefore, industrial development 'culture' can now be inculcated only if power is available. When the State is now looking towards the development of industries, we find that there is no energy. Kerala which was one of the power-surplus States is now facing deficiency in power and there is a power cut to the extent of 40 per cent in Kerala. Even last week, when I went home, I found that there was a power cut continuously for three hours from 8.00 AM TO 11.00 AM.

Sir, this problem can only be overcome if the Central Government interferes immediately. Therefore, I would like to suggest that there should be a long term policy, a medium term policy and a short term policy on the part of the Central Government to produce and distribute power. We all know that long term plans and projects take time. If we take up the construction of a hydel project to generate electricity, naturally it will take a minimum of five years. Apart from the money and other resources, the construc-

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tion and then the generation, will take at least five years and if we aim at producing energy only in this way, development will have to be stopped for five years.

Therefore, in this context I would like to emphasise one important point. I would suggest that from the readily-available resources, we should try to extract the maximum that we can. Maximum electricity should be produced and distributed wherever it is needed. Today from the discussions on textiles, I noted that 55 per cent of the installed capacity is not being used. How many factories have been closed and why are they closed? If it is due to the lack of energy, if this under-utilisation of the installed capacity is because energy could not be supplied by us, whether it be Central or State Government, the fault lies with us. Therefore, it should be planned to see that the available resources and the production apparatus should be utilised to the maximum extent to increase production in this country. And this is possible only if we are in a position to make energy available at every point, at any cost, in any manner. In this context, I would like to request the hon. Minister not to hesitate to give priority to those States which are deficient in electricity. And for this purpose, you may even leave aside the schemes and policies that you may be following earlier. I am saying this with a specific purpose. Ramagundam and Maharashtra are producing electricity under the central sector. Kalpakkam and Neyveli are also generating electricity under the central sector. But unfortunately, the share given to Kerala is not sufficient. Last year, when this matter was discussed, the hon. Minister said that the transmission losses would be more if the electricity had to be given over long distances. It would be to the extent of even 20 to 30 per cent and because of this reason, the cost could not be afforded by the State and that was why power could not be given to Kerala. Now, my submission is that the production apparatus should be kept alive and running and the maximum production should be extracted from the available resources. You should see that in whatever manner available, electricity should be sup-

plied to cater to the needs of each area. You can take it up as a short term programme. Medium term programmes and planning must also be there to generate electricity in whatever manner possible.

I would like to mention one specific point about my constituency. In Kayamkulam in Kerala, there is a proposal from the State Government and it is pending with the Central Government. This proposal is to start a thermal plant. Of course it creates a lot of problems. I know the difficulty for making coal available to the far off places in South. But if you could make coal available in Tamil Nadu, then it will not be much of a problem to make the same available to Kayamkulam, Kerala. Of course it is difficult for the State Government to take up the entire project. If you want to develop a place in the West Coast for the production of energy, then naturally, you will have to develop the Port also. For the development of a Port, you need another Rs. 100 crores. That can only be provided by the Central Government. The State Government cannot directly involve themselves in the development of a Port, because of shortage of money. You might recall the Government of Kerala had faced difficulty for paying salaries to their own employees because of shortage of fund.

My submission is that in view of all these difficulties, the development work can come to a standstill. To avoid all these difficulties you give priority to all these matters. You give necessary sanctions. Now when a question was asked, the hon. Minister replied, of course the Central Electricity Authority has cleared the scheme, but you get the permission from the Environment Ministry. Later on you get the financial sanction and the technical sanction. So necessarily four or five such sanctions are necessary. The State Government is trying to get all these sanctions. They are moving the State Electricity Board. It will take at least 3 or 4 years to get the sanctions alone. So it will take another five years for starting or commissioning a project. So uptill that time no electricity will be produced.

Therefore, my submission is that in-

stead of all these barriers, the Centre should take it up. You suggested in the morning that whatever resources are available with the State Government, for the purpose of generating power, that should be put together and utilised for the purpose of generating energy. In this connection, the technologies which have come up or the new methods which have come up, they will have to be taken into consideration. I hope Satheji has got the experience as a public worker. He knows the problems of the people. This is the foremost and important problem of the country and everything depends mainly on the priorities. For this we will have to move forward. Recently the NRIs-the non-Resident Indians - have offered help, if we permit them for generating energy in our country. I do not know whether any serious discussion has been held regarding this matter in our country. Recently I made a visit to the Gulf countries, where many Indians are working. They were telling me that they are prepared to involve themselves for the development of our country. But they say that no serious discussion at Government level had taken place. In fact they were complaining. When I was going by a train, a man came and immediately handed over a paper regarding a project to me. He said that somewhere in a Gulf country, they are producing energy, from the tidal waves - sea water, why can't we try this method in India. I said, you approach the State Government. I do not know whether the State Government have forwarded this issue or not. There are certain proposals like that, where they can generate energy. In this connection, as far as possible more and more NRIs should be given opportunities for involving themselves in the field of energy. Our people who are working abroad, they have money and they are ready to contribute for the development of this country. I may inform you that if the people who have got the responsibility approach them, not through the Press statements or something like that, in a haphazard manner but seriously they are ready to contribute. So I would suggest that as far as possible, you attract the NRIs for the purpose of generating electricity. This you can consider and within the shortest possible time you can

easily raise the funds. I have also said that decentralisation has helped very much in developed countries and developing countries in generating electricity.

THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS(SHRI VASANT SATHE): That also would be in private sector - NRI.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: No. But you can make it. Ours is a mixed economy. Don't give a chance for exploitation. That is the only question. You can see to it. To that extent I am agreeable. You involve them with proper safeguards and not by leaving the things at their disposal for the purpose of exploitation. I oppose only that. The other thing I am not against, especially in this field which is of paramount importance.

About the decentralization which I mentioned, of course certain efforts have been made for generating energy in the non-conventional area. Certain things have shown results also, especially in Gujarat. There, I would suggest to you to involve the cooperative movement. You know the Israeli story - of making Israel this much powerful monetarily, because the maximum per capita income is in Israel. With their political policy we cannot agree; but how did they achieve their development? They involved Moshave Kibbutz. These Moshave and Kibbutz which they organized there, are self-sufficient units. I had occasion to visit certain places, and to see how they make energy. From the weeds they generate energy and run the city. They collect weeds, they send them through a conveyor belt, they make steam out of it and they convert it into energy. They say: 'This is our Moshave'. In the whole of Kibbutz they say they make electricity from the waste available in that area. Their technology has developed in such a manner; and because of decentralization and the autonomous nature of their system, they make it available in such a manner.

What happens here? If I want a project i.e. a thermal plant, I will have to come all the

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way from Kerala to Delhi, and then process it. Finally, it may or may not come about. If there is decentralization to the extent as in Israel, it will be good. Of course, you captive plant suggestion is part of it, wherein industrialists and other people want to see that their own units are properly run, and something is made there. Of course, it is part of decentralization. But at the same time, with a perspective of common interest, with a perspective of society's encouragement and development, if cooperative societies are coming forward, if municipal corporations are coming forward, if gram panchayats are coming forward to produce energy within the resources available with them in a particular area, if such a decentralization is there, you can have wonderful results. This has been the history of developed countries: how they developed by decentralization of these things, and putting their requirements together and pooling their resources together and making money available. They made progress in this manner. Instead of doing this, we have always gone astray in these matters. But Gujarat has shown certain results in this field. With regard to non-conventional energy, the bio-gas method, windmill and all that, we are making proper impacts here and there; but the impacts are not sufficient. If they are properly monitored, I feel we can compete with any other nation in no time. If we go forward with that determination and that perspective, we can make progress quickly. I would request you to move forward in this manner, foresee things and work accordingly.

[Translation]

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY (Hazaribagh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the demands of the Department of Energy which have been laid on the Table of the House. I believe that our future is secure in the hands of those who are successfully leading the Ministry of Energy. So much so that even our opposition colleague has also praised the performance of the Ministry of Energy. What can be more pleasing thing than this? His only complaint is that the work

is not being done as speedily as it should have been done. Their contention is right. They want that the work should be done with more speed. But, they forget that this task relates to the whole country and the Government alone cannot do it. The Government have done a lot in the field of Energy and the House is aware of it. How much development has been made in this field? In 1947, we used to produce 4,000 million units of electricity but last year, we acquired a capacity for generation of 2 lakh million units of power. In the next five year Plan the country would be able to generate still more power. But still we will not be able to meet the full demand of electricity in our country leaving a gap of ten thousand MW. The moot point is as how to meet this gap. Shri Thomas has just stated that instead of entrusting this work to the private people it should be got done through cooperative societies which may be developed for this purpose. I want to say in this regard that generation of power is not an easy job. Today, we are utilizing our whole capacity and exploiting all the available sources including World Bank help, If in spite of this, we are unable to meet the demand of the country, then there is no harm in entrusting this task to the private sector. Our only purpose is to generate more and more power so that the demand of the people may be met. An example of Kerala has been given that previously power was surplus but it is now facing a shortage.

The demand of power has increased there and it should. It was also said about Bihar and Orissa that in many villages the people have not seen electricity. Electricity must be provided to them. We have to attain these targets, and even after utilizing all these sources, we have to face deficits, then we should welcome every available source. There is nothing wrong in it. I want that Mr. Thomas should once again discuss these things with his colleagues and then let us all decide in what way this increasing demand of electricity can be met. We will have to think about it very seriously.

Keeping in view the progress we are making in this field, I am quite sure that we will be able to achieve success to a large extent. We are thinking of utilising money of

No-Resident Indians. We are also thinking of involving the Cooperative Sector and making efforts to exploit other such resources available in this field. There will be nothing wrong if the private sector is involved through captive power plant to electrify the houses of the people. The private sector would consume the minimum power themselves and the rest would be utilized for irrigation and electrification of the houses of the poor. Therefore, there is nothing wrong if we can utilize the private capital for the development of the country. I am quite sure that we all together will be able to achieve progress in this work.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, only power is not the subject of the Ministry of Energy. Apart from power, the Ministry is also responsible to run the economy of the country smoothly and to see that the economic condition of the country remains good. Coal is the greatest source of energy in our country and we will have depend on it for centuries. All of us unitedly decided in the Parliament to nationalise the Coal Industry so that its capacity was fully utilised for the betterment of the people. Several decisions have also been taken for its development and efforts are being made in this direction. As there has been 10-12 per cent increase in the power generation every year also is the case in regard to production of the coal. We need coal not only for power generation but also for steel plants and other industries. It is our responsibility to see that this work is carried on without any impediment. But it is however, regretted the opposition parties sometimes knowingly or unknowingly adopt such methods by which they believe that they can block the economic growth. The Indian public have rejected them. They want to shatter the economy of the country by indirect methods. Our opposition leaders have given a call for a Bharat Bandh some days ago. They want to curb the economic activity in a country where they live. The Bharat Bandh was just a show business. On the one hand, they are always for giving encouragement and strengthening the public sector, on the other, they gave a call for three-four days strike. I do not know whether the Public Sector was benefitted or not by this strike.

They were, however, not satisfied with the outcome of the call and they decided to give another call for 6 days' strike in the Coal Industry because they know that coal is an important item and if it is blocked for 6 days then it will very badly affect the Indian economy. I say with full responsibility that the country cannot tolerate the closure of coal industry for 6 days.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): You were also going to support it.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY: We were in favour of running the industry and we got it run. It is not going to be closed at your sweet will.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Had it not been started one week after the 15th day, you would have also supported it.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY: That is a wishful thinking what do you do, is now before us. Your motive is before us and what was our motive it is also before us.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Our intention is clear.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY: Your evil design to ruin the economy of the country by disrupting the supply of coal for running power houses, steel plants and other factories will never be allowed to materialise. The coal mine workers are loyal to this country, they are not traitors. They are not agents of foreign powers. They earn their bread in this country, therefore, they will live and die for this country and perform their duties honestly. Therefore, the supply of coal would never be disrupted at your will.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You have also gone on a three days' strike.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY: Yes, we did go on strike but not for ruining the economy of the country. We went on strike to express our anguish and to achieve our right. If we do go on strike that will be for an hour or for one or two days. It would never be our motive to go on strike for six days to

[Sh. Damodar Pandey]
close down Power Houses, Steel Plants and the factories. Thank God, that he heeded to your as well as our prayer. Who did what and where, it is before you and before us. As a result of united efforts, the 70 per cent of the total production of coal was maintained without any disruption. More than 70% of labourers attended to their work (*Interruptions*). So far as the target of coal production is concerned we will have to adopt a realistic approach keeping in view all the facts before us. We feel that there is a need to reconsider our approach. We have achieved the target which had been fixed last year, we were able to have a stock of 30 million tonnes this year against a stock of 20 million tonnes last year. On the one hand you say that you have suffered a loss of rupees two thousand crore due to deterioration of stock and increase in the handling cost and on the other, you have increased the stock of coal from 20 million to 30 million tonnes. The question is who will bear this additional loss? You first ascertain the total consumption of coal and then fix the target. The coal mine workers will definitely achieve the target. How can you say that there is no demand for it. Whenever there is shortage, it is known that the people like to purchase and keep in stock 4 kg of wheat against a consumption of 2 kg in anticipation of its non-availability in future. Coal production involves expenditure on wages, inputs and spare parts. You should take a decision that coal production is a national job and not to make payment is also a national job. Those who purchase coal will not have to pay for it. I quote an example. The Government of Haryana has decided not to pay for coal. Not only this, they have imposed a penalty by saying that stones have been despatched in place of coal. Same is the situation in respect of power houses. At present a sum of Rs.900 crores is due from power houses. Even its bank interest, not for one or two days, but for many years, has never been paid by them. What will you say about a State Government like Haryana. It would be wrong to stop coal supply. Therefore you should take a decision that coal should continue to be supplied without demanding its cost. Whether it is the U.P.

Electricity Board or the Haryana Electricity Board or Central Power Sector, every body understands that coal supply cannot be stopped. But they do not pay money for it. On the other hand, you will calculate a loss of Rs. two thousand crore. Thus there is no co-ordination. It has been mentioned in your report that salaries of labourers have been increased along with coal production, there are many schemes for their welfare and these schemes involve an expenditure of Rs. 132 crores., There are many fine things state in your report. After the presentation of the report it is claimed that huge losses have occurred. We should save money. Expenditure on spare parts and salaries can neither be reduced nor cut. ' Therefore, all the sums earmarked for welfare come under economy cut. They talked about providing housing facilities but houses have never been built. All their work is kept pending in the name of economy. Just now you have mentioned that you will spend so much amount on welfare and latter you will say that the country is facing a crisis. Then what are you doing? On the one hand you claim that work should be done according to the B.P.E. norms. You acquire land but do not construct houses. They said that housing facility should be provided. Does B.P.E. say that water should not be provided and that there should be no hospitals and medicines for labourers? For these things, you must take a firm decision. You do recognise and have no objection about the B.P.E norms. There are many specialities who take decisions about which we should have no objection. But whatever the norms, those should be applicable to all. If it is a norm to provide a house then, you should construct houses for atleast 50 per cent of people working in the public sector. You should first provide 2 lakh houses to them in one year and only thereafter talk of the B.P.E norms. If one party adopts the B.P.E norms but the other party does not, then how will it be workable? Either you should say that everything will be provided according to the B.P.E norms and if it is not possible to do so, then it should be clearly stated now. But once you promise in the report to spend so much amount on the welfare, and after one month you take away

that money, then such a situation cannot be acceptable to anyone. I know that not a single penny has been granted to the Central Coal Field this year. Grants made last year have all been cut. The work on all the on-going projects has been stopped. For example, there is no money for purchasing beds for hospitals, there is no money for purchasing medicines, how it will do? I want that you may consider it deeply.

Just now one of our brothers has hinted that why we do not think of a strike for getting our demands accepted but he must understand that strike has its own place. If we work for the country, we have a right to fight for our rights steadfastly and obtain them. There can be no hinderance in obtaining them and we can never tolerate it. About 15 months have since passed, but our agreement has not been renewed. It is still pending, we want that you should take a decision on it as early as possible. We know that due to obstructing tactics on the part of our brothers sitting on the opposite benches it is not being finalised. It is our weakness that instead of ensuring rights of workers we want to have political settlement as to who will rule and in what way. In such a situation we cannot make any progress. We want that the Government should take some quick decision in this matter and clarify its policy on the new wage agreement. We are not ready to wait for more days. There are certain issues which have nothing to do with funds. If the Government has decided that the ten per cent provident fund scheme will be implemented then it is welcome. Under this scheme 8 per cent will be contributed by us and the remaining additional 2 per cent should be accounted for our contributory pension scheme. This agreement has been finalised by all, it has been agreed to by the STEEL Authority of India and by BHEL also but no body wants to enforce it whereas this decision was taken unanimously; this decision was taken jointly in J.B.C.C.I. by the Government and other people. The Government's intention behind non-implementation of this agreement is not clear to us. If a unanimous agreement is not implemented, then now the work will be carried

on. We want that first you should take a decision as to whose decision will be unanimously acceptable. What should we do if a decision taken by the Government is not unanimously accepted.

You do know that when the Coal Industry was nationalised, it was a very old industry. You have no idea about the age of superannuation of the people working there and about their working. The people like coalcutters, etc. who do hard work, have become very old by now. If you expect from them that they should load coal with the same capacity as they were doing in 1974-75, it is quite impossible. That has never happened in history. We had suggested in connection with old and aged people that those who wanted to retire voluntarily should be allowed to do so. It is in the interest of the industry too and new people will also get employment because the people there are without employment. In connection with such disabled persons, a decision was also taken in J.B.C.C.I., by the representatives of the opposition parties, of the Government, and of the industry. If that decision is not acceptable to you then what type of decision would be acceptable to you? We want that without delaying it any more, you should take an early decision in this matter otherwise it would result in resentment among the workers and the opposition parties would take undue advantage of this delay. They will not lag behind in taking undue advantage of the situation. We shall also not sit idle but also cooperate with you steadfastly and till the labourers do not get their due rights. Till their due ambitions are not fulfilled, we shall also not feel any discomfort in struggling for it. When we struggle with you it will be a domestic struggle, which will prove costlier to you. We do not want that you should push us in a false struggle, we want that you should take some decision on it at the earliest. The ambitions and desires of the people should be fulfilled. Mafia gang is active and is trying to destroy the coal industry and spreading confusion among the people. We do face it fully and the Government is also bent upon to do so and I understand that she is capable to face it. The Mafia gang cannot harm you,

[Sh. Damodar Pandey]
you can face that gang. But till the people are not satisfied and their ambitions are not fulfilled, you cannot succeed in this job.

I want that Sathe Sahib should express his considered views on all these points. I assure you that 7 lakh coal mine labourers who are serving the country, will go on serving it and no body can distract them. You should take steps to enable them to march forward and get their ambitions fulfilled. The Government machinery which works at a tortoise pace, should be activated a bit. If this trend is not checked, we shall all suffer and so our country.

With these few words, I support fully the demands of this Department.

[English]

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the demands for the Ministry of Energy. I am glad to say that with the able administration and guidance from our hon. Minister, Sathe ji, the position of energy in the country has improved. But we will like to see that this energy is available at a cheaper rate to the common people, to the person living in the remotest part of the country. If the energy is available at cheaper rate, the prices of other commodities also can be brought down because energy is required not only in factories and in offices, but also in the agricultural farms for pumping water, which is done by seventy per cent of the population in our country.

I am glad to be a person from a State like Maharashtra which has got about twelve lakh pumps, as compared to about two lakh pumps in the State like Bihar, from where my friend Mr. Pandey comes. Of course, the coal which is supplied from his State is responsible for the production of energy. Although the energy through the thermal power plants is increasing, we will like to see the increase in the energy produced through the hydro-electric power plants. We are glad to note that the second phase of the Singrauli unit of

500 MW has been commissioned this year and in Korba also a 500 MW units has been commissioned before time. So, if the projects are commissioned before time, the cost of installation reduces and we get the production also well within the targeted time.

17.08 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is heartening to note that the NTPC has obtained a profit of Rs. 211 crores this year. This is mentioned in the Annual Report and it is a good feature for the NTPC. Though NTPC could perform well but because of drought, the hydro electric plants could not perform well and their production has gone down to the level of 1980 production figures. This should, of course, increase. I would like to suggest that as in the case of China, we should go in for small and even mini hydro electric plants.

My friend, Shri Thampan Thomas, was telling about the position in Kerala. He forgot that in Kerala some hydro-electric power plants were to be established but because of some dispute, even the dam like Silent Valley Project could not be started. But, in other parts of the country, we have rivers like Teesta and Rangi which are flowing very fast from Nepal and Sikkim and if we can utilise the speed of the waters in those rivers and start production of hydro-electric power, we will be able to get a lot of electric energy from these rivers.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the case of nuclear power plants, of course, we have not made good progress. In this sector also, I would like to point out that we should make some progress and the proposed expansion of Tarapur plant which has been suggested, should also be undertaken. Of course it is the subject under the Atomic Energy. But in the course of time, nuclear energy should also be given more boost and as we are able to produce the nuclear power plants indigenously- upto 98% of equipment we are able to produce indigenously- we should go

in for more nuclear power plants and so also use of hydrogen fusion should be tried and for this purpose more funds should be allocated.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, since independence, we have been giving much more attention to the villages. In 1947, not even one thousand villages were having electricity. The villagers were not dreaming—the generation at that time that they would get electric lights in their homes and instal electric pump-sets in their farms. Starting from 3000 in 1951, we had reached the target of 3,70,000 villages where electricity facility has been extended till last year. We are trying to energise almost all villages in the country within the next four or five years. That will be a very good achievement and if you think that slums should not grow in the cities, we should be able to provide electricity, communication facilities and employment opportunities in the villages. If energy is made available on regular basis, that is, 24 hours in the villages and if some people can start small scale industries for which energy is available for 24 hours and for pump-sets, then production will be more in their fields and people will try to stay on in the villages instead of coming to the cities seeking employment and for seeking job opportunities. For this purpose, the budget provision made for 'Kutir Jyoti' by the hon. Finance Minister, Shri N.D. Tiwari is also a welcome measure and it should be supported by all.

Sir, as far as the Ministry of Energy is concerned, the Department of Coal contributes a major share for the production of energy. Last year, they had produced more coal as per the target and efficiency of coal production has also increased. But I do not understand that with the increase in efficiency in the coal production, production of more coal from open-cast mines, why does the production cost is still increasing? All possible steps for reduction of the production cost of coal should be taken so that in the long run, at least the cost will be maintained at a lower level. Otherwise, the increase will be still higher.

Sir, I am glad to note that production

from open cast mines is increasing by almost 31 per cent every year and this has many advantages. So also the output for man-shift has increased from 0.91 tonnes in the year 1985 to 1.02 tonnes in the year 1988. We hope to see further increase in this direction.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with the inventions and man's search for new and new sources of energy we have found that we have got very good potential for non-conventional sources of energy. I was in this House in 1978 also, in which year only Rs. 3 crores were kept for Research and Development in this wing. Now we find that during the last 4 years we have spent about Rs. 388 crores on this and this non-conventional energy is more useful and more practicable in the rural areas. We see that about 9 lakh gobar gas plants have been constructed. Last year the target was exceeded and more number of gobar gas plants are constructed and these gobar gas plants are not individual gobar gas plants, but we are starting community gobar gas plants and the use of these gobar gas plants is not only for cooking food, but we are trying to have coal engines run on these gobar gas plants and this will save energy, firewood and ultimately it will save the coal indirectly.

Sir, we have utilised the solar energy for installing milk filling plants at Bilaspur, Wardha and other places. This solar energy has also got very good potential as far as a country like India is concerned because we have got 12 hours or in some places more than 12 hours of sunshine and with this period of sunshine, if we can utilise it at a lower cost, it will be a great boon in the field of energy production. In the field of non-conventional energy also, the World Bank and the U.S. Department of Energy have made a study and they have stated that out of the 29 developing countries India has got the highest potential for wind energy and 20,000 MW of wind energy can be produced if this wind energy source is properly tapped. Efforts are also on in this direction and let us see that within the short time to come maximum wind energy specially on the coastal region is brought under use and it is also fed in the National Grid.

[Sh. Vijay N. Patil]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what we find in the thermal power plants is the performance. Sometimes some plants are showing poor performance and the plant load factor on an average is 53 per cent. This plant load factor has got potential for improvement and if this can be improved, we can make the energy cheaper, we can produce more energy. So also, we have got long transmission lines and the loss due to transmission amounts to about 21%. There is large potential for reduction in the loss in transmission. If this can be achieved through research, through proper implementation of the recommendations of various groups and various institutions, energy can be saved. We can give that energy to all, in full measure. My hon. friend, Mr. Thampan Thomas was giving examples of other countries like, U.S.A and Japan where per unit consumption of energy per head is more. But we should see our population also. If we compare the population of Japan or U.S.A. and our population, and the total number of units produced there and here, I think, our figures will be higher. Of course, our consumption will go higher with the industrialisation, with more and more agricultural pumps, more villages being energised. It would increase faster by the year 2,000 A.D.

We are also hopeful that through the non-conventional energy utilisation, whether it is solar energy, wind energy, energy through bio-gas or through hydrogen or tidal energy, about 250 million tonnes of coal will be saved per annum by 2001 A.D., as estimated. This is non-ending energy. I will urge upon the hon. Minister of Energy to give more funds for this non-conventional energy development so that in the long run, we save on money, cost and also on coal. It is heartening to note that the requirement of coal is decreasing. The thermal power plant is also becoming more cost effective and in the years to come, it we can complete with other thermal power plants world, with the increased capacity, we can do something to reduce the cost of energy per unit. We can supply this energy to all the States through national grid which is proposed and which is being erected all over the country.

With these words, I support the De-

mands for Grants under the Ministry of Energy.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN (Barpeta): Mr. Deputy Speaker, we will know that energy is the vehicle of economic growth; we know that energy is the basic infrastructure which is needed for the economic growth, and it is, in fact, the fourth factor of production. After land, labour and capital, energy is the fourth factor. But so far as we in the North Eastern region are concerned, sufficient attention has not been given towards our side. We are glad that we have been getting encouraging word from Mr. Vasant Sathe and that he has appreciated our problems. But we are a victim of years and years of neglect. When the British were there, they were concerned with oil and oil alone. They were not concerned with gas. They were also concerned with jute and such other products but not with generation of energy as such. The North Eastern region has the greatest potential in the matter of production of energy. Our proximity to the snow-capped mountains, the Himalayas, and the snow-fed rivers gives us the natural advantage which many other areas do not have. That is why, I would focus the attention of this House to take up dams. Quite a few projects for construction of dams, in fact, as many as 26 such projects, are being identified and if all these dams are energised, then the potential for energy is as big as 50,000 MW from which not only we will benefit but others in the rest of India will also benefit.

We have gas, Our gas potential is also 50,000 MW. This is one step which has not been handled uptill now in all seriousness. Our gas potential in Upper Assam and in the Arakan region is 1.23 million cubic metres per day in 1985-86 and by the Seventh Plan it is coming to an end almost, the figure may rise to 7.54 million cubic metres per day. I would very much like to focus the attention of this House to the potentiality of energy from the shortage of which the country is now faced. The importance of energy can be very well judged from a reading of the book "Dam bursters" and this bursting of dams was responsible for the defeat of Germany. Group Captain Cheshire took on himself the responsibility of a special mission which

caused bursting of most of the dams in Germany.

I say that North Eastern region deserves the attention which it has not got so far for in the matter of generation of energy.

These are the various dams which are under consideration and on which some spade work has been done. The Ranganadi Stage No.1, would produce 405 million MW costing over Rs. 360 crores. Kameng would produce 600 million MW; Tipaimukh would produce 1500 MW; Subansiri would produce 4800 MW and Subansiri would be one of the cheap sources of energy. Only Rs. 64 lakhs are needed to produce one MW of electricity. Dibang would produce 20000 MW and Dhansiri would produce 20 MW and there is another small project which is Thoubal which has the capacity of 75 MW. In fact, power generation in the North-East should be considered as an industry and it should be taken up by the Government of India themselves.

Sir, the objection that has been raised by Arunachal Pradesh. Arunachal Pradesh probably does not know that from Subansiri dam alone they can get Rs.30 crores per year. Their objection is that they are not going to displace 7000 people because of the effect of construction of dams and the subsequent displacement in the surrounding areas. That itself should not be their strong argument. Dams have been built in different parts of the country where thousands of people have been displaced. As far as Subansiri dam itself is concerned, provisions for the reahabilitation of the 7000 people, who are to be displaced likely, have been made. I do not understand why this cannot be taken up by the Ministry with the Arunachal Pradesh Government. I am happy to learn that our Prime Minister has laid the foundation of the dam called Ranganadhi. But this is a very small consolation prize for us. Even, if you go by units of production, Northern India has 530 units; Western region has 950 units; Southern region has 610 units; Eastern region has 490 units of power production which are major

ones whereas the North-Eastern region has only 82 units. Compared to others, this is indeed a very small figure. But we take it that the Eastern region is not a very big region. But if you take them for the economic growth North-Eastern region area we know that energy is the basic infrastructure which is needed for the economy as a whole, it is a big region. Therefore, the argument of Arunachal Pradesh goes down the drain. If we cannot take up big projects, we can certainly take up smaller projects like micro and mini projects instead of allowing energy to go waste. We have vast reserves of gas. Gas has been found out by the ONGC. We have 64.09 MW of gas reserves and there is 1500 MW for 15 years which can be worked out with cent percent strength. So, this is another thing which has been bothering us. Although gas and oil has been found many many years back, pipelines have not been laid in Assam. But so far as the other areas like Bombay and the Bombay High are concerned, even within 10 years of discovery of gas they have linked gas pipe line running from Bombay right up to Delhi (BHBJ Project). Atleast it is coming up shortly. But in Assam or in the North-Eastern region, no gas pipe lines have been laid and the proposal which has been initiated by the Assam Gas Company has not been given due importance. It is said indeed to say that where discovery of oil was made 100 years ago, we do not have gas in hearths and homes. Whereas in Pakistan every hearth and home has gas. They have managed to get gas energy and don't have to rely on others. We are a much more advanced country and I don't understand why sufficient attention has not been paid. Of course, Mr. Vasant Sathe will be telling us about why it has not come through. There is some snag about it. But the pack of getting around people. He will be able to impress upon our State Government to help him and we will try our level best to help. Mr Vasant Sathe has been very frank in the deliberations in this House. He has been telling about the loss of TNV. This is one loss which does not come directly under the Indian Penal Code. But I have a feeling that we should have a special kind of legislation where this can be tackled if the Government of India wants it to.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: The Act has been amended. Now it comes.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN: That is right. This is one thing which has been bothering the Energy Minister. We are quite worried about it. Another point which I would like to make here is about the suggestions made by two very well-known engineers from Bombay who have said that Aquaduct can be introduced to supply the excess water to areas where they have a deficit of water. This is another thing which the Government of India could probably look into because we have plenty of water to spare for areas where the drought is causing havoc. The rivers in North Eastern India can certainly come to their rescue and this Aquaduct network, I would very strongly suggest that it should be taken up. I have just now found the two names they are Dr. S.K. Modak and Mr. B.N. Patka. These are two Research Engineers from Bombay who are doing research in the field of Social Engineering. I hope, our Minister knows about it and some action will be taken.

Last but not the least, I would impress upon the Government of India to kindly see that in North Eastern region a reservoir of energy is exploited in a very reasonable way early.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I supported the demands of the Ministry of Energy. I thank the hon. Minister that the Ministry of Energy has done a commendable job as a result of which we have been able to increase both our national income as well as production.

A target of 22245 MW energy generating capacity has been envisaged in the Seventh Five Year Plan and during 1987-88, the target has been fixed as 4916 MW. The hon. Minister has in a statement made in the Parliament today admitted that the production so far has been less than our requirements and there is need to increase it. For this, we will have to make all out

efforts. The hon. Minister has also pointed out that the demand of electricity in December 1987 was 18406 million units against the generation of 15874 million units, thus there was 13.8 per cent deficiency. In January, 1988 it was 12 per cent. In February, 1988 our demand was 17735 million units against the production of 15818 million units, thus the shortage was 10.8 per cent. In March, 1988 the demand was 18350 million units and the production was 16672 million units and thus the shortage was 9.1 per cent. I want to thank the hon. Minister that the national shortage has been brought down to a single digit and we hope that he will continue his efforts to increase the production continuously keeping in view the demand.

I want to make one submission more that there are 5 lakh 76 thousand villages in India and electricity is available in only 4 lakh 25 thousand villages i.e 75% of the villages. According to the statistics given in the performance report, there are 70,09,863 pump-sets in villages which have been energised up to 1987. Today, 80 per cent population of India lives in villages, but only 30 per cent electricity is available to them and 20 per cent people of urban areas are consuming 70 per cent electricity. Thus if this vast disparity between urban people and those living in rural areas persisted, it would take several years for rural people to attain economic equality with urban people. Therefore, there is a need to reconsider this matter. For this, some schemes have been formulated and a promise has also been made in the Seventh Five Year Plan, a pledge has been taken, for which I am thankful to you. It has been envisaged that instead of big projects small projects will be taken up but under these small projects generating capacity ranges from 1 to 5 MW and the State Government Corporations and Cooperative societies do not take any interest in small projects. Therefore, this work will have to be entrusted as an additional responsibility to the Central Electricity Authority or the Regional Electricity Board. It is for you to see as to how this work can be accomplished. I would now like to refer to Rajasthan. The mini Hydro Electric Projects

approved by you to be built on the Indira Gandhi canal, have not yet been taken up. The production should have started by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan. But today production is not expected till 1990. Therefore, we are unable to meet the local requirements of this backward areas with water from the Indira Gandhi Canal, as has been envisaged. In this connection, a definite scheme will have to be formulated in association with the State Government. The economic condition of the State Electricity Board is weak. Therefore, you will have to arrange funds to implement these projects. I would also like to submit that you ensure smooth working of the Rural Electrification Corporation. This corporation has earned a profit of Rs. 28 crores during 1986-87. During 1985-86 it was 16 to 17 crores. It is in itself a thing of great pleasure. the R.E.C. which provides electricity to 80% of the population, has been provided with very small amount of funds. According to your projection as on 31.3.88 the Corporation held Rs. 236 crores as equity, Rs. 1793.10 crores as Government loan, Rs. 543.31 crores as market borrowings, Rs. 220 crores as reserve and surplus, as such there is a total provision of only Rs. 2793.07 crores. The Corporation provides electricity to 80 per cent population of India, energises pumping sets, provides money to the Boards, makes payment against electricity bonds and also implement the Rural Electricity Programme. How can it be possible with this sum? You should look into it. You have done a very good job in floating bonds for Rs.150 crores and energised 1 lakh 50 thousand pumping sets. Its benefit has gone to Gujarat, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh. I may be wrong. I am subject to correction. The State like Rajasthan which is affected by drought has not received the benefit. I would like to submit that electricity bonds worth Rs. 500 crores should be floated and accordingly five lakh pumps should be energised. This will lead to increase in production and increased production will benefit the nation. The Prime Minister has fixed a target for production of 17 crore 59 lakh tonne foodgrains. This means we will have to produce 2 crores and 50 lakh tonne foodgrains more. The Prime Minister has

told the farmers of the country that the Government will have to irrigate 2 lakh and 50 thousands hectares of land. It means that we have to provide additional irrigation facilities for 10 lakh bigha land. This can be done by constructing dams or through traditional wells, open wells or drilling bores. This will be possible when electricity is provided for all of them. You have no provision for supplying electricity. In my constituency, the farmers had applied for electricity ten years back but still they have not received electricity connections. In the same area, if electric connection is needed for a flour mill or for any industrial purpose, the same is made available within a period of one or 6 months. Though priority has been fixed for farmers yet they do not get electric connections for five years. If there are one hundred farmers in a village, the last in the list will have to wait for a long time. if you want to increase production on the basis of statistics, you will have to give due thought to it. If you borrow money and energise pumping sets, the farmer gets work, employment avenues increase and in unirrigated land becomes irrigated. This will also help you in the national production. It has been stated in the report that some programmes have been sanctioned for the agriculture sector. What criteria has been adopted for these programmes. It has also been stated at page 18 in the report of the Department of Power for 1987-88:-

[English]

"Agriculture Sector:

An administration scheme for rectification of 15,000 pumpsets, sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 75 lakhs, is under implementation in the States of Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat."

[Translation]

The Government has taken up only three States. Under these schemes, pump sets in the agricultural sector can be energised. The Government has implemented these schemes in three States. Energy is needed in a state like Rajasthan where drought has

[Sh. Ram Singh Yadav]

depleted drinking water resources. This should also be brought under agricultural schemes. Drinking water in Rajasthan is available 500-600 feet below ground level. Drinking water needs of the State cannot be met unless electricity is made available to draw up the water. The Government should prepare pilot projects to provide electricity to every village in these States. The needs of farmers would thus be met. There is a long-standing demand for a National Power Grid. I appreciate the Government's efforts in this direction. The Government has also tried to free the inter state projects of bungling in the distribution of electricity. The Central Electricity Authority has shown good results from the last one year. Effective steps must be taken to set-up a National Power Grid. The proposal to link it with the inter-state line is a sound one. The Atomic Project set up in Rajasthan to supply 200 Megawatt of power has failed to take-off. The electricity production in the State has to be increased to meet the shortage. After suffering 30% transmission losses, the State Electricity Board is burdened with debt. Sufficient electricity should be made available in the State so that the agricultural and industrial sectors are able to work smoothly.

With these words I thank you and support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy.

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Simla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy. Our country has extensive resources of energy. Our country also has had coal resources for a long time but these are gradually depleting. The need of the hour is to concentrate on hydro-electric projects rather than on coal based power projects. This way the electricity that we get will cost less. The Government should lay greater emphasis on hydro-electric projects. At present Himachal Pradesh has the capacity to produce 20,000 Megawatt of electricity. If hydro electric projects are established on rivers, canals and in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Assam, much more energy would be

available in the country. Hydro electric projects should prove most suitable for our country's needs.

Only yesterday the Hon'ble Prime Minister laid the foundation of a hydro electric project in our State. Shri Sathe has decided to let our State receive a 12% royalty on the Chamara Dam being constructed there. Hydro electric projects can be constructed in large number on the many water reservoirs in Himachal Pradesh. I request the hon. Minister to expedite the approval of all schemes recommended and sent by the Himachal Pradesh Government. The sooner we start work on these projects the sooner can Northern Zone avail work of its benefits. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation of Bhakra Dam in our State. In those days Himachal was part of Punjab, Bhakra dam gets water mainly from Himachal Pradesh and this dam falls under the jurisdiction of our State. When Punjab and Himachal Pradesh were made separate it was decided that the latter would get 7.19% royalty from Bhakra Dam. But, sad to say, what we are actually getting today is a mere 2%. I want an early decision on the payment of balance due to Himachal Pradesh. Further I demand that Himachal Pradesh be given royalty at the rate of 12% if any of its water reservoirs are used for future hydro-electric projects. I want to congratulate the Government because the continuous expansion of hydro-electric projects has increased the pace of development in the country. With better irrigation facilities farmers have been able to increase agricultural productivity. Every sphere has made some sort of progress. India has become self-reliant in foodgrain production because of constant developments in the energy sector. For this our Government deserves to be congratulated. Before 1947 our country did not produce so much electricity nor was electricity evident in villages. Today I am proud to say that electricity has reached every village in Himachal Pradesh. If our Government continue to do good work in the power sector, a time will come when every rural household in India shall boast of an electric connection. the development of the country depends to a large extent on the

energy sector. Without electricity, tubewells cannot be operated nor can small scale industries function. Non availability of energy will ultimately retard the progress of the people. I am pained to observe some vested interests continuously ridiculing the long term policies of the Government. These people want the country to remain undeveloped. That is why they launch agitations and encourage bandhs. Though such measures they want to create impediments in the country's path to progress. Several Labour unions have mushroomed throughout the country whose leaders are doing nothing except leading the country up the wrong path. The Government must be wary of such vested interests. It is not economic progress alone which is hampered by these elements but the entire developmental process comes to a standstill. I urge my colleagues in the Opposition to remember that this country belongs to all of us and our common objective is to take her forward. First of all we should consider this nation as our own. We all should co-operate and work hard to strengthen the Indian economy. because, in the growth of the country lies the growth of

every citizen.

I also want to raise the point of factories located in the Backward areas. State Governments do not provide power connections to these factories because they are in backward areas. This matter needs to be given some thought because it directly affects production. If electricity is not supplied to factory owners the Government will be deprived of its return. A mafia exists in the power sector on the lines of the one existing in the coal industry,

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Sultanpuri you can continue tomorrow. The House stands adjourned to meet at 11.00 A.M. tomorrow.

18.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then Adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 6, 1988/
Chaitra 17, 1910 (SAKA)*